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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Devens Troops on Trip; RAF Bombs French Coast; Sabotaged Ships Taken

The World's Day—July 12, 1941

Boston: Infantry Moves From Fort Devens

More than 6,000 members of the 16th and 26th Infantry moved out of Fort Devens by troop train bound for an undisclosed destination. Despite rumors they were bound for Iceland, best opinion was that they were going to North Carolina for landing operations with the Marines.

Picture tour of Concord-Lexington and North Shore historical scenes: Pages 4 and 5.

Plea for national unity heard at Wellesley Summer Institute: Page 2.

Ickes asks New Englanders to make four gallons of gasoline do work of five: Page 2.

Air and Sea: RAF Raids Nazi-Held Coast by Day

Fighter-escorted RAF bombers crossed the Channel for daylight attacks on the German-held coast, following night assaults on the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven. [Britain gaining air ascendancy: Page 7.]

A British submarine and a 2,000-ton freighter were claimed by the German High Command to have been sunk by Nazi planes. Three German ships in convoy from Finland to Germany were sunk by mines off eastern Sweden, according to Swedish reports.

A Netherlands submarine sank a heavily-laden 8,000-ton Axis tanker in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty of the Netherlands Government-in-exile announced.

Washington: Sabotaged Ships Ordered Seized

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau ordered formal confiscation proceedings against 16 of 30 Axis ships alleged to have been sabotaged in American harbors in March. It was expected the 14 remaining ships would be taken over later.

The Maritime Commission, outlining its ship building program as proposed by President Roosevelt in his Congressional request for $1,698,000,000 additional funds for the commission, foresaw a "two-ships-a-day" production schedule in the next two years.

With assurances from Spain that its American funds would not be used to benefit the Axis, the Government lifted its freezing order on $30,000,000 cash and other Spanish assets in the United States.

The Supreme Court had its full membership of nine restored once more with the elevation of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson—seventh Roosevelt appointee—who was sworn in at the White House.

Rear Admiral W. H. Blandy disclosed to the House Naval Committee that the Navy has a new type of explosive and plans to construct a complete, new $70,000,000 plant for its manufacture. Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, earlier told the Committee that as much as 50 per cent of existing naval yard repair facilities would be devoted to repair of British war vessels when the program gets under full steam.

Middle East: Fighting in Syria Suspended

Hostilities ceased in Syria at midnight and a Vichy French delegation crossed to the British lines to begin new armistice discussions, it was reported in London. [Page 1.]

Egypt admitted damage and six casualties in an Axis air raid on the Suez Canal.

Diplomatic: Three-Way Pact Aids Portugal Trade

A three-way American, British, Portuguese agreement was disclosed in Lisbon whereby the United States will furnish the Portuguese sardine industry sorely needed tin plate and Britain will buy three-fourths of the 1941 tinned sardine output. The deal involves approximately $11,600,000 and is said to be one of the largest in the history of the Portuguese sardine industry.

Dusan Simovitch, Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile, said his government "entirely agrees with the position taken up by his Britannic Majesty's Government in face of the war imposed by Germany on Russia and will observe the same attitude." By British declaration, Britain and Russia are associates, but not allies, in the war against Germany.

Russia: 'Huge Offensive' Delayed?

Germans claimed their shock troops were storming the Stalin Line, but there was no evidence of the "huge" offensive, hinted yesterday. [Page 1.]

Russia, dividing its huge front into three separate commands, claimed to be holding up the German advance.

The Swedish Government announced it had consented to send to Finland 5,000 tons of flour, 1,500 tons of canned meat, 1,300 tons of butter, and 400,000 rations of vacuum-dried food.

N. Y. Dairymen Take Price Plea to U. S.

VAN HORNESVILLE, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—A special messenger will carry to Washington this week end a petition from dairymen serving the huge metropolitan New York market asking a boost in the fluid price of milk to $3.82 a hundredweight (47 quarts).

An agreement reached by representatives of five major milk producer organizations under the leadership of Owen D. Young, industrialist turned farmer, is designed to bring a blended price of $3 a hundredweight demanded by Dairy Farmers Union members in its eight-day milk strike.

The petition, which will be filed simultaneously with Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and State Commissioner of Agriculture Holton V. Noyes, also asks an advance of 25 cents per hundredweight for milk used in making cream, frozen cream for storage and ice cream. The present fluid price is $2.65, advancing to $2.88 Aug. 1.

Following a conference between representatives of 55,000 of the 60,000 dairymen supplying the New York market, Mr. Young said Gov. Herbert H. Lehman "is expected to lend his support to the request for an early hearing" on the proposed price increase.

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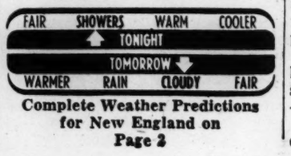

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tax Increase In Boston Seen In WPA Cuts

Action may reduce waste, but many departments face curtailment in programs.

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As vividly illustrated in the experience of Boston, the wholesale shutting down of non-defense WPA projects through federal curtailment is throwing new burdens on municipal government, ending certain civic luxuries that are nice but non-essential, and definitely tending to expand local budgets and tax bills.

In the Hub, for example, where the Works Projects Administration has provided many improvements ranging from a new shower bath in the Mayor's office to the new $6,500,000 Huntington Avenue Subway, the halting of various WPA projects sponsored by city departments is drastically reducing municipal construction work and curtailing maintenance of city facilities. The alternatives may be either neglect of city plant or enlarged local expenditures.

Severest cuts in WPA have come the last two months, although reduction has been steady since the defense program began. City officials hope to avoid the necessity of extra city appropriations this year but with additional WPA reductions possible as the defense program gathers momentum, a bigger budget next year appears in prospect.

The School Situation

In Boston's Department of School Buildings, for example, local expenditures have been relatively low. New roofs have been built; new plumbing has replaced ancient facilities; new wiring has forestalled repair bills; 86 school playgrounds have been resurfaced with asphalt; and new buildings have been constructed—all by WPA.

Although most of the worst weaknesses in Boston's school buildings have been corrected, WPA curtailment will "seriously interfere with the program of school improvements" and will tend to increase department expenditures, according to James J. Mahar, Superintendent of Construction. This department had about 2,800 WPA workers on its projects a year ago; but now has 365.

The Park Department's pay rolls may have to be expanded late this year by addition of new permanent employees as result of WPA curtailments, it is said by highest city officials. A year ago there were more than 50 WPA Park projects employing more than 2,500 men. Today there are 13 with only 590 workers. These projects have provided new traffic circles, bridle paths, beach facilities, gardens, fences and planting.

Should Reduce Waste

The City will also have to get along without the largesse of furnished materials. As example of such donations, Boston has received $150,000 worth of cement for repaving of Atlantic Avenue and $225,000 worth of 48-inch steel pipe for a new water main along the Jamaicaway.

Despite these facts, WPA curtailments are viewed with equanimity by some high officials, and with positive satisfaction by certain

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Wheat—What to Do About It?

Roberts; International

Nations' Representatives Meet in Washington

Representatives of the principal wheat-producing nations, except those under Axis control, at work in Washington on a program looking to solution of the world's wheat surplus problem. Left to right: Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, United States Department of Agriculture; H. F. Carlill, United Kingdom, Chairman of the International Wheat Advisory Committee; Anselmo M. Viaca, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy; F. P. McDougall, Australia, Economic Adviser to the Australian Government, and George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Experts study wheat surplus while Europe needs bread: Page 7.

Nazis Hurl Shock Troops at Reds; Knox: U. S. Navy to Defend Itself

By the Associated Press
Saturday, July 12

German reports declared today that Nazi shock troops were storming the northern wing of the Stalin Line but for the fifth consecutive day the German High Command found it advisable to report only that the campaign against Russia was proceeding "according to plan."

The Red Army Command, either in triumph or in duplication of Adolf Hitler's official secrecy, declared that no major changes had occurred on Russia's western front.

DNB, Germany's official news agency, whose bulletin quickly followed the German High Command's communiqué, said the assault on the deep Stalin fortifications started yesterday and was reinforced early today by shock troops.

In 'Wet Zone'

The precise point of attack was not specified but the agency said cryptically it was in "the wet zone of the Stalin Line," presumably the north central sector where the line follows the Dnieper River between Orsha on the north and the Ukraine on the south. The Dnieper flows into the line from the northeast.

The Red Army reported that Soviet bombers and infantry had smashed German attempts to cross rivers along which Russian troops are massed and waiting for a major assault.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, reported meanwhile that the old Polish city of Pinsk, far behind the German lines, still was in Soviet hands. Russians holding the city were said to be raiding the German rear.

Four German tanks which reached Pinsk, Pravda said, were destroyed and their crews captured. The tanks had run out of gas. Blacksmiths hammered at their armor until the crews tumbled out in surrender.

Guerrilla Fighting

The Red Army is counting highly on such behind-the-lines resistance by surrounded portions of its forces and by roving guerrilla bands. Pravda said 100 guerrillas raided a German mechanized unit in the Berezina River region, killed 150 Germans and forced others to flee.

Russians were reported holding the eastern banks of the Dvina, Dnieper and Dniester Rivers.

The Red Army dispatches told of beating off German attempts to cross two rivers, but did not give their names.

The Red Air Force was credited with fresh blows at German mechanized and motorized forces as well as raids on airfields and a new bombardment of the Rumanian oil center, Ploesti.

"Our air force shot down 65 enemy aircraft in air combats yesterday, losing 19 of their own," said the Russian communiqué.

Rival Air Claims

Despite German claims almost from the outset that the Luftwaffe was the master of the air, the Russians seemed to have a great reserve in planes. An authorized German spokesman said that the Germans destroyed 188 of them in the past 24 hours—163 in air battles—and announced a ratio of German losses as one plane to every seven Russian planes destroyed.

Red Army Fighting Under Three Chiefs

By the Associated Press
Moscow, July 12

The Red Army is now fighting under a triple command of its top military men. Defense Commissar Semyon K. Timoshenko took personal command of the vital central sector defending Moscow.

Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Former Defense Commissar, was given command of the Russian right wing, defending the Leningrad front.

Semyon Budyenny, celebrated cavalryman, and hero of Russia's civil war, was put in charge of the Ukrainian defenses in the south.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The United States Atlantic Fleet may or may not have depth-bombed a German submarine recently, but it certainly will defend itself against any Nazi craft obstructing the passage of American or friendly shipping between this country and Iceland, according to a report of the statements made by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox before a closed session of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

With some Committee members declaring that the Secretary "categorically" denied any anti-German naval action to date, others said that he admitted that at least one depth bomb was dropped above what was presumed to be a German submarine. Most felt, however, that the Secretary was interpreting the President's order to maintain open communication with Iceland as empowering the Navy to shoot, if necessary.

Although a full statement of the Knox testimony, as well as that given by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, is not promised before next week, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, indicated that the answers of the two men were satisfactory and that they "would clear up a lot of things."

Answers Charges

The hearing was called after three syndicated columns had declared that the Navy was already actively engaging German craft in the Atlantic.

While the Secretary was clearing up confusion over the Atlantic, the Maritime Commission was apparently foreshadowing the resumption of regular American ship service to the Soviet Union's Pacific port of Vladivostok. Although no American vessels are now trading with Russia, the Commission has declared that "in view of the interest shown by some owners of American flag vessels regarding the possibility of operating to Vladivostok" it would approve only reasonable shipping rates for this trade.

This is seen as a green light for such shippers as have ships available and are willing to carry war and industrial material to Russia without demanding prices out of all reasonable consideration. The prevailing rates are those established by conference to the ports of Manila and Hong Kong.

Change in Policy

It had been the Commission's unannounced policy to discourage American shipping to Vladivostok while Russia was still on friendly terms with Germany.

Meanwhile, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, told the House Naval Affairs Committee that the Navy possessed a new type of explosive and would build a $70,000,000 powder plant for its manufacture.

Disclosing that the powder would be available to the Army, the Navy, and most likely to the British, Admiral Blandy said the plant would be located in an iso-

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Quonset's Huge Air Station Commissioned Ahead of Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I., July 12—A $30,000,000 nest for the United States Navy's warplanes, rushed to completion here at Quonset Point well ahead of schedule, was formally commissioned by a delegation of Navy officers including Assistant Navy Secretary Ralph A. Bard, at ceremonies today.

Officially it is the Northeastern Naval Air Station. Unofficially it is the best-equipped naval air station on the Atlantic Seaboard, the nearest major station to the scene of trouble in Europe and one of the strongest links being forged in Uncle Sam's Iceland to Trinidad defensive chain.

From this base, tucked away in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, naval patrol planes will wing out over the richest stretch of coastline in the United States to provide eyes for the Nation's first line of defense from Philadelphia to the tip of Maine.

Huge Docks; Shops

Here are docks large enough to accommodate a pair of aircraft carriers, hangars for several hundred land and seaplanes, and shops equipped to overhaul or rebuild any naval plane from a light trainer to a giant four-motored patrol bomber.

There are quarters, barracks and homes, either complete or nearly so, for a naval personnel of 3,000—plus families.

All this means that a naval community of about 10,000 persons has mushroomed on a point of land which only last summer had nothing more pretentious than a scattered batch of summer cottages.

Something of a speed record has been established by the Navy Department's construction division which handled this job. Delays which have hampered defense projects in other parts of the United States have been notably absent at Quonset.

Special Roosevelt Interest

Originally the Quonset Point station was estimated to be a $4,000,000 project." This was jumped to an estimated $24,000,000, and subsequent jumps put the total cost at $30,000,000 or more. Originally, too, the project was not expected to be finished within two or three years. The date of commissioning today is less than a full 12 months

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Will U. S. Grab Sacred Cod?

Ever hear of a flying codfish?

Massachusetts may have one soon—and this is no tall story by some Fish Pier habitue.

It has been discovered that the Sacred Cod which hangs in the House chamber is made of aluminum, and Lee Witney, State director of the drive to collect spare aluminum so necessary in the defense program for construction of airplanes, has suggested that the Legislators donate the venerable Bay State symbol to defense.

This, wrote Mr. Witney in a letter to Speaker Christian H. Herter, "would be a generous gesture and an example to the rest of the citizenry if the honorable body voted to contribute the cod to the cause of defense."

Syria Fighting Comes to End; South Anti-Red?

Nazis' Anti-Communism propaganda specious in eyes of Latins; faces hard test

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome and the Mediterranean area, who is now in the United States.

A fortnight's news dispatches from Spain and Italy show the Germans hopefully propagandizing their "crusade against Communism" among the Latin and Roman Catholic peoples of South Europe.

They will not be able to extract much lasting benefit from this maneuver.

In Spain, the large majority of the people remain fervently loyal to their defeated Spanish Republic. Soviet Russia was their ally, and the only country which gave them substantial aid. Spaniards do not forget a friend; and their indebtedness to Russia is both deep and sincere, even today.

As late as this spring, I talked to large numbers of Spanish workers who even looked to Russia for their ultimate deliverance from Fascism, though they were not themselves genuine Communists. Their trust in their former ally was almost pathetic. They would speak up eagerly, even in casual street corner or cafe conversations, once they learned I was an American and the ice was consequently broken.

Questionable Trust

"What of Russia?" they would ask in low, confidential tones, eyes shining. "Russia is big and strong; Russia will save Europe before this war is over." So earnest was their faith, and so feeble their information on this subject, that I did not have the heart to disillusion them as to Joseph Stalin's role in power politics.

Those Spaniards will now be outraged at Germany's fresh attack on their ally.

The remaining Spaniards who rejoice at the new turn of events are the few. They are the Falangistas who control the Government, plus the minority groups of Carlists, conservative churchmen and upper class Rightists, who made war on the so-called Spanish Reds.

These Fascist groups were greatly embarrassed when their ally, Adolf Hitler, signed a non-aggression pact with Stalin; and their relief three weeks ago when Germany marched eastward was explosive. Falangists surged through the streets of the major Spanish cities shouting imprecations at Communism in the best Spanish Civil War vein.

But to anyone closely acquainted with the narrowness of their dictatorship over the Spanish people, and the precarious nature of their

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Month-old conflict halts as Dentz and aides cross British lines to sue for peace.

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 12 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, the Vichy Commander in Chief in Syria, has entered into direct negotiations with the British looking toward an armistice after the refusal of the French Government to accept British terms, it was announced officially today.

A French delegation left Beirut this morning to meet British authorities and negotiate conditions of a settlement.

[Cairo headquarters of the British Middle-East command said the British and Free French were ordered to cease firing last midnight, after General Dentz agreed to negotiate on British terms.]

General Dentz acted as soon as he received word from Vichy that the 11-point British armistice terms had been turned down by the Government. In declaring the terms unacceptable, Vichy left General Dentz free to negotiate an armistice if he thought it essential from the military standpoint.

Dentz-British Talk

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—New negotiations were begun between the French Army of Gen. Henri Dentz and the British Army after communications between the two had been re-established through the United States Consulate in Beirut, Lebanon, it was stated here.

[French sources declared today High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz had full authority either to start armistice negotiations with the British or fight on in Syria and Lebanon.

Sources in Vichy said the refusal by the Vichy Government of terms offered by the British did not prevent General Dentz, however, from taking whatever action on the scene that the military situation warranted.]

The Vichy delegation, it was said in London, was told to meet an Allied delegation at a designated spot and that presumably the meeting occurred according to schedule.

It was said that nothing could be stated now about the terms, but that the discussions were of military and not of political significance.

This was after the French Government in Vichy had rejected British terms for an armistice, but had in effect tossed the problem back into the lap of General Dentz, by giving him permission to act at his discretion.

Arrangements then were made for a cease-fire order, and the

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Prices and Your Purse: Cost of Living Still Soars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12— The cost of living is on the way up, due chiefly to Congressional partiality toward the farmer.

Already up 2.9 per cent over the 1935-39 average, living costs are expected to spurt sharply as a result of a little-publicized bill, signed by President Roosevelt July 1.

The measure extends to all farm commodities the 85 per cent of parity mandatory price pegging scheme first applied a month ago to cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice. The new law puts a price floor under everything the farmer raises, including meats, fruits, vegetables, turpentine, cottonseed oil and pecans.

Farm economists say it may force the cost of living up 15 per cent or more.

Grandiose Tapioca

Tapioca pudding—affectionately known in most boarding houses as "fish-eye pudding"—is on its way to becoming a luxury. Last week the office of Production Management asked all industries that could to cut the use of tapioca from 18,000 to 6,000 tons a month to save shipping space.

Top for Pop

Soda pop manufacturers, told by the OPM to stop using cork in the tops of carbonated beverages, have developed a rubber derivative that is just as satisfactory and will probably cost less than cork.

Buy Bituminous

The one item the consumer is being advised to hoard is bituminous coal.

"Summer buying and storing of bituminous coal" is described by Dr. Luther Harr, bituminous coal consumers' counsel, as "a vital factor in the Nation's defense effort.

"Stagger the load for the railroads, rather than stagger the roads with an unnecessary overload next fall" is his advice.

Future Furniture

New furniture of the near future, said James F. Bogardus, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply official, will be made of domestic hardwoods. Mahogany will be scarce because of the shortage of ocean transportation. Metal used in furniture for porch and modernistic apartments will be channeled into defense industries.

Pointers on Pans

When Boy Scouts or clubwomen come around to get your old aluminum the week of July 21, don't give any utensils which would have to be replaced immediately. The sacrifice might make you feel good, but it wouldn't help the Nation's total aluminum supply, explained Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate OPACS Administrator.

July Buys

Good buys for July, compiled by Government consumer advisers:

Meats: Much larger supplies of young chickens than usual.

Fresh Vegetables: Most all in the "good buy" class.

Fruits: Watermelon prices lowest in July; cantaloupe in August; peaches in both July and August (crop largest since 1931).

Consumer Column

With an increasing amount of interesting and valuable consumer information coming out of governmental bureaus in Washington, The Christian Science Monitor today begins a new feature, a consumer column, which will appear periodically.

Ways and Means to Greater National Unity Concern Speakers at Wellesley

Bars Against Negroes in Defense Condemned

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—Means of attaining a greater degree of national unity were discussed this morning at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, which today rounds out the first of two weeks in session on the Wellesley College campus.

Among those joining in the discussions today, and at earlier round tables, was Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes. Minority groups, especially, feel the need of greater national unity, he said.

The words "national defense" mean a great many different things to a great many different people Mr. Granger declared, and to Negroes and some other minorities they still do not mean a submergence of discrimination against them in a common effort to preserve democracy.

In fact, he went on, the defense program is "woefully lacking" in opportunities for the Nation's millions of Negroes to take part in it.

"Public attention," Mr. Granger asserted, "has been so fascinated by publicity on production that shameless discrimination has passed unnoticed very often."

Resentment Deprecated

Such discrimination against using the talents of many well-trained Negroes in defense industries, he continued, is not only dangerous because it deprives defense of much-needed skilled workers, but even more because of the opportunity it gives for resentment to grow in millions of citizens. To have such large groups feeling that they are not recognized as units in a democratic whole, working together for defense, is to prevent the development of complete national unity, Mr. Granger insisted.

Discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in the United States, he added, did much to contribute to earlier Latin-American distrust of United States' democracy—for Indians and citizens of other races do work together in some other American republics.

Giving examples of the discrimination of which he spoke, Mr. Granger said that there are few places for the Negro in the United States Army and none in the Navy—apart from mess boys, cooks and barbers. And Civil Service lists in Washington, he said, have had hundreds of names of qualified Negroes upon them—yet very few have ever been awarded jobs under the system.

Admitting that questions of long-standing prejudice are involved in such cases of discrimination, he declared, however, that if sound national unity and morale are ever to be developed, it is none too early to start in a small way to break down such prejudices now. And he reminded the Institute that Hitler's racial prejudices are among the things about Naziism which are most repugnant to Americans.

Praise for President

High praise was bestowed on President Roosevelt by Mr. Granger, for his executive order on June 25, this year, requiring elimination of discrimination against Negroes in the various Government departments. The order has been described, he said, as a new Magna Carta for American Negroes. It marks a momentous step—if heeded, he added.

Eli Goldston of Warren, Ohio, Harvard student and Chairman of the Crimson Board, told the Institute of that student newspaper's recent stand on the question of Negroes in athletics. The Crimson helped, he said, to draw national attention to the objection raised when a Naval Academy lacrosse team at Annapolis was to play a Harvard team of which one member was a Negro.

R. E. Gillmore, President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, which is engaged on important defense work on a large scale, said that he personally would like to see all discrimination ended in his plants—but prejudices were deep-seated and widespread, and changes could only be made little by little. Already, he said, some first steps had been taken.

Labor Seen Fully Loyal

Henry Anderson, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Educational Committee in Rhode Island, declared that Labor is now doing its part to promote national unity and is 100 per cent behind the defense program. But, he said, Labor does feel that if democracy is to be defended abroad, it should certainly be practiced at home—and Labor believes it has a right to expect to be treated democratically.

In its efforts to increase wages in some defense industries, Mr. Anderson insisted Labor is not acting selfishly. But just as industry does not want to over-expand so as to be caught by a post-defense boom depression, so Labor wants to prepare for a "rainy day" by making sure that it can save for that day—and that living costs will not outstrip pay raises.

In 1940 he reported, 83 per cent of defense strikes in the United States were called in order to get the first collective bargaining agreements in different plants. Strike time compared to work time, he added, was only one quarter of one per cent—and four times as much time was lost through industrial accidents as through strikes.

Prize Winner Gives Views

Miss Grace Clark, a college student from Utah who won the Atlantic Monthly scholarship to the Institute by submitting the best essay on the "Defense of America," called for courage and willingness to adopt new concentrations, in working for national unity. She also stressed the importance of Western Hemisphere solidarity in planning for defense of the United States.

A good deal was said about the necessity of educating the public to differentiate between propaganda and facts—and to avoid hysteria, through a firm grasp of the fundamentals of national problems. The part played by unbiased newspapers was stressed—though it was freely admitted that to find papers which are not subject to one influence or another is difficult.

The way to combat propaganda effectively, it was agreed, is not so much to attempt to stifle it by repressive legislation as to make the truth easily available to all. Then propaganda is shown up for what it is—so becoming its own worst enemy.

National unity develops naturally and strongly, it was said, when citizens have access to the facts in any situation and are able to discuss them together in democratic style.

The fact that England has preserved its civil liberties to a very great degree in spite of being at war, was emphasized in refutation of the claim that such liberties must be suspended sometimes to meet the needs of total defense.

As a matter of fact, various speakers agreed, the safeguarding of these liberties is invaluable in the strengthening of national morale—which, they said, is recognized as the most potent force for defense.

Tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Wellesley College Chapel, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former President of Amherst College, will speak on "Religious Faith and Democracy." This meeting is open to the public.

Ickes Warns of Gas Ration If Voluntary Means Fail

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes let motorists of the populous East know today that the "fill-'er-up" era is near an end for them.

Mr. Ickes, who is Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator as well as Secretary of the Interior, passed word around that the Government's decision on the use of gasoline ration cards or other compulsion would depend upon the amount of fuel that can be saved through voluntary rationing programs in 16 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ickes indicated he was shaping the defense oil conservation program with full consideration of a possibility that more American tank ships may be transferred to British service—a contingency which would intensify the expected East Coast oil shortage.

Oil Emergency

The oil emergency was precipitated by the turning over to the British of one-fifth the tanker fleet supplying the East from southern and mid-continental oil fields.

The co-ordinator looked for a quick answer to the practicability of voluntary rationing, as the District of Columbia put into full swing its program of gasoline conservation: Mr. Ickes has called upon the Governors of the 16 Atlantic Coast States to institute programs, patterned after the District's, with an aim of cutting gasoline consumption by 20 per cent.

The District program, among many other things, suggests economic operation of passenger cars, fewer stops for busses, less cruising for taxis, elimination of weekend deliveries for trucks, carrying home of small packages by shoppers to cut down store delivery operations, and a good neighbor policy to increase the number of persons using one automobile in going to and from work.

How to Do It

Specific economy recommendations include:

1. Driving practices—Avoiding the racing of motors; cutting off motor while waiting for friends, etc.; avoiding racing up to red lights; reducing speeds and avoiding over-acceleration on open roads; using first and second gear no longer than necessary; avoiding unnecessary use of automobile—don't drive just for the ride; maintaining even speed, avoiding rapid acceleration and deceleration, and planning drives so as to avoid congested routes.

2. Maintenance—Having carburetor and ignition checked frequently; checking wheel and brake clearances, and maintaining proper tire pressure.

The slogan is "Make four gallons do what five did before."

Swedish Training Ship Back in Boston

The young Swedish sailors aboard the Abraham Rydberg, four-masted windjammer now back in Boston Harbor, while away their time on the high seas catching sharks, dog mackerel, bonitos, and other ocean fish, First Mate Rune Rounberg says.

The boys, not one of them over 21, are in training for the Swedish merchant marine. Their school of practical experience is located for the present in American waters, for the Abraham Rydberg cannot return to its home land while the war goes on. It will continue to make commercial voyages from Boston to Brazil.

Panamanian Transfer

The Danish steamers still in Boston Harbor after American seizure will sail to Iceland for the United States under a Panama flag, officials of the Marine Transport Company, agents, admitted today.

The ships, the Herta, Rita, and Jutta Maersk, are tied up at Battery Wharf on the waterfront. White paint is being smeared over the Danish markings on the sides and "Republica de Panama" painted on—in letters so large they can be read from the other side of the harbor.

Conversations with members of the crew show the men willing to sail into war zones—that, of course, is the purpose of the transfer of registry—on the condition they are paid the usual bonus for service in dangerous waters.

The ships may get under way some time early next week.

Freighter Now British

The Yugoslavian freighter Bor, which hit the headlines last May when several crew members were arrested for alleged refusal to take the boat to British ports, has dropped out of the news of late, though it is still in drydock for repairs. Reason: the British have replaced the detained crew with their own nationals and brought the vessel, in effect, into the category of belligerent merchant shipping. On the movements of such, the cloak of voluntary censorship has for some time been spread.

Log of the Port of Boston

Armored Lighthouse

The United States Government wants its lighthouses armor plated as well as steel framed in these days of international high water. In its advance notice to bidders seeking to remodel the Westerly Lighthouse Tower off Cape Elizabeth, Maine, the War Department specifies that the new tower is to be a "two-story, steel-framed and armored structure" for which "approximately 20 tons of structural steel" will be necessary.

Welded Ships

The imagination and ingenuity of some anonymous ship designer is saving the United States $24,300,000, the Maritime Commission reveals. Its current shipbuilding program, involving 705 vessels, is taking advantage of an apparently simple idea—that a vessel with welded joints requires less steel than one whose joints are riveted together.

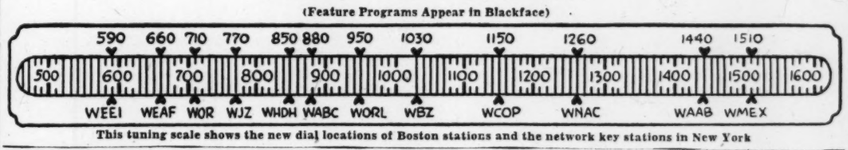
"A riveted ship is like one that is sewn together with thousands of tiny stitches," the Commission explains, likening the joints to pieces of cloth. "The pieces joined must lap each other for the rivets to connect them.

"With a welded ship, the laps and connecting pieces are largely eliminated and the hull acts as one unit rather than thousands of small parts tied together."

There are other weight-saving ideas, but this one has been responsible for most of the economy. With World War methods, the 705 new merchant ships would have required 2,775,000 short tons of steel instead of the 2,196,000 which will actually be used. With steel selling at about $42 a short ton, the saving runs well into eight figures.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC 238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythms"	Musical Roundup	Robert P. Dolan, Talk	Rhythm Revue
12:15			Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12.30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm & Home Hour, Speaker, Orch.	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45			"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	National Farm & Home Hour, Speaker, Orch.	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	Siesta		"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	
1:30	Brush Creek Follies	Pro. Golfers' Tournam'nt	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Studio Speaker	Organ Melodies
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Braves vs. Chicago Cubs, baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports		"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"; children's program	Boston Braves vs. Chicago Cubs, baseball	Piano Impressions
2:45	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra			Five Star News
3:00	Dorien String Quartet	Indiana Indigo; Jean Brown's Orchestra	"Nature Sketches"; Patti Chapin, songs	Boston Braves vs. Chicago Cubs, baseball	Sports and Music
3:15					Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Braves vs. Chicago Cubs, baseball	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub"; News		Golden Melodies		Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Music; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Music; youth program	Nancy Mace, soprano
4:15		Club Matinee: variety		Sports talk	Western songs
4:30	New England to the Colors	Network Sports	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
4:45		Club Matinee			Melody Mirror
5:00	"At Meadowbrook"	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Sonny Dunham's Orchestra; music	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra		Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30		Concert Musicale	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	S. Dunham's Orch.	Concert Musicale	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	United China Relief	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth" series	Johnny Messner's Orch.
7:15		"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	Dance Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
8:00	"Spotlight"	From A to Z: variety	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"; from Camp Edwards	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15	"Spotlight"	U. S. Army program	"Grand Ole Opry"		
8:30	City Desk: drama	"The Bishop and the Gargoyle": drama	Truth or Consequences': quiz program	"Hawaii Calls": native music	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis				Jan Savitt's Orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Meet the Band"		News Service	
9:30		NBC Summer Symphony: Lorin Maazel, conductor		Address by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	
9:45	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music				Pages From the Classical Album
10:00	Public Affairs	NBC Summer Symphony: Lorin Maazel, conductor	"Defense for America"; drama	"Chicagoland Concert"; Marian Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orch.; Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Five Star News
10:15					Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers' Forum	"As I See It": talk	"Fight for Freedom"		Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	"As I See It": talk	"Fight for Freedom"		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Benny Goodman's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Orchestra concert	Dance Digest
11:15		Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.	"California Melodies"; Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.		"Day's End"; music

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music., "Cloister Bells"	European news; Organ Recital	Radio Carolers	
8:15				Radio Carolers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song Circle"	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45		"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	'Morning Pick-Up'; orch.
9:15	"Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"		"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	Four Clubmen		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires; Negro male quartet	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan		Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:00	News; Orchestra	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	
11:15	Tommy Tucker's Or.	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	"What's New at the Zoo?"	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	
11:45		Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	"The Gondoliers"
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall on the Air: Symphony Orchestra	"Down South," with Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
12:45				Italian string music	
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist.	Music Hall on the Air:	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Little Show	Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	March of Games	WBZ News of the Air	Christian Endeavor talks	'Haven of Rest': male quartet	Abbot, soprano; Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:45	March of Games	WBZ News of the Air	Cellist Recital		
2:00	"Invitation to Learning": forum	"Hidden History"	"The Far East"	Concert Miniatures	"Just Quote Me"
2:15		Foreign Policy talks	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; Defense Program; Paul Muni	Network sports	University of Chicago Round Table	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Christian Science Program
2:45		Network sports		Art Mooney's Orchestra	
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"America Preferred"; Speakers	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15		"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."		Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30		"Week-End Cruise"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Dance Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45		"Week-End Cruise"	Sunday Serenade	Dance Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Joan Benoit, soprano	Dance Orchestra	Western Songs
4:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Network	Dance Orchestra	Western Songs
4:30	"Spirit of '41"	News; Music	Brit. War Relief Pgm.; Gertrude Lawrence	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle Bill"
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	Popular music		Bob Chester's Orchestra	
5:00	"Young Ideas"; dramas	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; comedy drama	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15		Olivio Santora, yodeler		Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Irish Minstrels"
5:30	The Ontario Show'; variety	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
5:45		Concert Hall of air	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests; music	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	News; Baseball scores
6:15		Religious Program		"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Diminutive Classics"
6:30	"Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; "Dear	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; juvenile quiz	News Service	"Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Religious Hour; dramatization
6:45			Baseball News	Elmira Soaring Meet	
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows"; comedy drama	"Fight Camp"; dramatic program	Music You Like to Hear
7:15	Golden Gate Quart't	News from Europe			Music You Like to Hear
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Bob Astor's Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45	World News Tonight	Concert in Miniature		Wythe Williams	
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Helen Jepson	Star Spangled Theater; guests; drama	"What's My Name"; quiz show	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15					Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; E. Davis	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45				Gabriel Heatter	
9:00	Summer Hour: Eleanor Steber, Jerry Cooper;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30	Perry Faith, emcd.	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Sports News of the Day		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Bert Hersch Presents: orchestra and soloists.
10:15					
10:30	News; music	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	"For Your Information"	Five Star News
10:45	"Wages & Hours"		"Deadline Dramas"	Alfred Wallenstein	Army Recruiting Prgrm
11:00	Headlines; Bylines; Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15		Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Sonny Dunham's Orchestra		Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox, with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Troubadours: music
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Male Quartet
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Melodies by Miller"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Melodies by Miller"	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	John Kiley organist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Network program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	'Classics in Tempo'	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, Songs	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"This Is the Show"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama	Inside of Sports	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Will Bradley's Orchestra
8:00	Report to the Nation	"I Love a Mystery"; dramatic sketch	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Contact," with Dave Elman; music	Charlestown Navy Yard Civilian Band
8:15					
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45		"True or False"		Public Safety talk	Studio Program
9:00	"Forecast": M. Dietrich, "One Thousand and One Nights"	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Basin Street Society"		Claude Thornhill's Orch.	
9:30		Elks Convention: talks	"What Burns You Up"; Frances Scott, m. c.	Network News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Elks Convention: talks		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials"; dramatization	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	"Sweet Music"
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.			Marty Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum: talk	'Nat'l Defense & Unity,'	"Tom, Dick & Harry," comedy trio	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum: talk	Paul V. McNutt		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Nat'l. Symphony Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music: records	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Music	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London	"Day's End"; News

Bakery Strike Conferees Meet

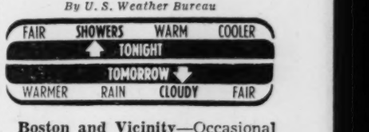
Greater Boston's two-week strike of bakery truck drivers remained unsettled today as representatives of employers and employees resumed negotiations at the Massachusetts State House.

Although many independent stores were without bread, chain stores and small bakeshops were relieving the stringency. Some bread was finding its way to retail shelves from bakeries outside the Greater Boston area affected by the strike.

The strike, which originally involved only settlement of wage differences between drivers and bakery operators, was complicated this week when inside bakery workers demanded full pay for idle time caused by the strike.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity—Occasional showers and thunderstorms today and cooler this afternoon. Cloudy tomorrow with intermittent light rain and continued cool. Moderate to fresh southwest winds today shifting to north or northeast in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Showers and thunderstorms today and cooler this afternoon. Cloudy tomorrow with intermittent light rains and continued cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with showers or thunderstorms today. Cloudy tomorrow with intermittent light rains in the extreme south portion and continued cool.

Maine—Cloudy and cooler today with showers. Mostly cloudy tomorrow with occasional showers in the extreme south portion and continued cool.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Moderate to fresh south or southwest winds becoming northerly over the north portion this afternoon and over the south portion tonight. Overcast weather with broken clouds today and probably local thundershowers and squalls this afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	85	New Orleans	79	88
Chicago	65	83	New York	73	80
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	75	88
Kansas City	61	84	Philadelphia	77	87
Los Angeles	60	73	St Louis	68	88
Miami	80	—	Washington	73	—
Minneapolis	53	64			

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 12.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:50 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:05 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:39 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Monday, 3:55 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m., Sunday.

'Too Costly' Tag On Brookline Land

Expenditure of $37,500 for land for the new Court House in Brookline by the State Legislature and Norfolk County commissioners was termed an "outrage" today by William W. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association. He said that Quincy's share of the lot will be $7,252.

Mr. Edmonston asked, "Why didn't the County Commissioners follow the example of Newton, which bought inexpensive land out of the congested area when building its City Hall?"

He also scored as extravagant the total amount to be expended on the project, $265,000, and said any excess "over this enormous sum authorized by the State will be fought."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Showing the motion picture "Thumbs Up!" for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. At the Summer Shop of the Society, at Oceanside, Magnolia, at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Margaret Kurkjian, pianist; Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. In Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Persian Art" by Miss Hall, and "Enjoyment of Color" by Mrs. Sayward, both at 3 p. m. Concert of popular Oriental music, in the Garden Court, at 4:30 p. m.

Ramblers' Meeting of the Field and Forest Club. At the home of Dr. and Mrs. James L. Tryon, 55 Terrace Road, Medford. Mrs Tryon will speak on "Rambling in Southern France." A lunch for a picnic supper may be brought. Grace F. Rand, chairman.

Evening Forum of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley on "Strengthening America Abroad." Alexander Meiklejohn, author, will speak on "Religious Faith and Democracy," followed by a religious service. In the College Chapel, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free.

Monday

Free public lecture on "Music of the First Americans," illustrated with motion pictures and recordings, by Laura Craytor Boulton, explorer and student in primitive music. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 2.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, July 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Questions of the Hour; Naval Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3

Gratitude and Courage Mark Letters on War Relief Work

A bomb that fell on an orphanage in London echoed in the kindly heart of a Toronto man, prompted a letter to the Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston, and his request resulted in two boxes of clothing finding their way into the new homes of the children, according to the story told by three letters now in the Committee's files.

The letters, two from Toronto, and one in reply from the Committee bear witness to the errands of mercy performed by clothing sent to London. They are but a few of scores of letters received since the first shipment last October.

"I thought as you are sending clothes to England, you might come across these little children and help them," one correspondent wrote in February from Canada.

Help for Orphanage

"They were bombed out of the Barnardo Home at 18-26 Stepney Causeway, London, England. I should like to see the children taken care of.

"I talked with a member of First Church [of Christ, Scientist], Toronto, and she said you were sending clothes over to England for distribution without regard to sect.

"I know in the last [war] you had a book printed and you looked after all kinds of people.

"So please oblige me if it is in time to do good."

It was in time to do good. By return mail, he was told how his cousin could reach the London office, and was assured that help would be given the children there

[This is the usual practice. Packages are never sent from American Committees to individuals in London. Rather, the Committees ask those in need or their friends to contact the British depot of the War Relief Committee and make the need known. Clothing is distributed there.]

A month ago he wrote a little note in reply. "Thank you for your letter," he wrote.

"He got two boxes of clothing for the little ones, one for the big boys and girls and one for the babies. And I am very glad to see the little ones are dressed too."

Letters of Gratitude

Other letters, arriving by nearly every Clipper, tell stories hardly less eloquent. "I can't help letting you know how I thank you for the nice coat I got from your people," a lady writes. "I have been bombed to the ground; not a stick left. . . .

"Here's to victory. Thumbs up!"

One little miss starts very seriously and very formally. "To whom it may concern," she says. "I am writing just a few lines of gratitude for what you have done for us Coventry people, and the warm clothing you have sent us.

"I thought it would not be right not to write my thanks for treating us so kindly. I enclose a photo of myself. I am twelve years old. . . ."

On a "Noisy" Night

How the work of the London Committee results in a representative case is described in another letter. On a night which had been very "noisy," she writes, a bomb fell in the courtyard of the block of flats in which she was living. Her clothes were "completely ruined, being ripped and torn by flying glass and much stained. . . . I couldn't get up from my bed, or do anything without clothes. . . .

"That same day a member of the Committee arrived with a suitcase nearly as big as herself, containing everything one could possibly wish for in the way of a wardrobe.

"There were two dresses, two skirts, blouses, jumpers, a tweed overcoat, sets of underwear, etc., and even the sweetest little short fur coat which absolutely thrilled me. . . ."

"Even Kirly Grips"

A toilet bag "contained everything to gladden a woman's heart," she adds, "—lovely talc powder, face tissues, soaps, toothbrush, etc., and even kirly grips, or as I see you call them, bob-ettes (of which I was sadly in need!).

"A charming greeting box of useful articles such as needles and cotton, safety pins, scissors, etc., was also enclosed, and right at the bottom of this was the one thing I seemed yet to lack—a pair of stockings!"

For a moment "it looked as though I should have to go hatless," she adds, "but my friend was able to make me a beautiful, swathed turban out of a scarf which was included in my wardrobe, and there I was, all complete in my new outfit which was the object of much admiration.

"It is impossible to express fully one's gratitude for the abundance of Divine Love which prompts all the activity and generosity of you dear people on our behalf."

Children's Clothing Needed in Britain

"There is no truth in the recently circulated rumor that clothes for children under 10 years of age are no longer needed. Warm clothing for these children is much needed." THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.

'Better Peace Table' With U. S. Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12—With the United States at the peace table, English people believe it will mean a more lasting one and a better world in which to live, according to Dr. Henry Durant, Director of the British Institute of Public Opinion, speaking before the Exchange Club here. The English people look upon America as their greatest friend and ally, he added.

"We look to the United States to help us win and to sit with us at the peace table," he said, basing his statements on recent polls by his Institute.

Less than 10 per cent of the British favor a negotiated peace, according to Dr. Durant, and those in even the areas most heavily bombed want a fight to the finish.

Women's Clubs Pledge Peace By U. S. Way

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 12—Attuning the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to the demands of the Nation's deepening crisis, delegates to the biennial convention here yesterday just before adjournment voted the following "Federation objective":

"We seek to vitalize the processes of democracy that all people may enjoy the basic satisfactions of life in a world at peace."

To attain their objective, said the declaration, "we must accept new disciplines and responsibilities, seek new skills and methods, that we may:

Four-Point Program

1. Develop attitudes and practices founded on tolerance and justice.
2. Participate more effectively in the economic life of our Nation.
3. Assume a more responsible share in our political life.
4. Strengthen and develop machinery for international cooperation.

Efficient and full co-operation of all member clubs was affirmed as a primary step toward the objective. For fulfilling the highest standards of statewide activities, the following Federations were placed upon the "honor roll": Alabama, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas.

Those of the 4,000 delegates who attended the final day's sessions in the Ambassador Hotel heard the Lena Lake Forrest Fellowship report in which Miss Mary H. Aikin predicted that many women who now enter new jobs or new responsibilities during the coming year, like those who gained similarly in prestige and earning power during the last war, will retain their gains for 20 years after.

Miss Aikin, who received the fellowship in 1939 for her Master's degree thesis at Ohio State University, declared that professional women will be encouraged by the very universities which have discriminated against them for the past 15 years to enter advanced classes, depleted of men by the draft.

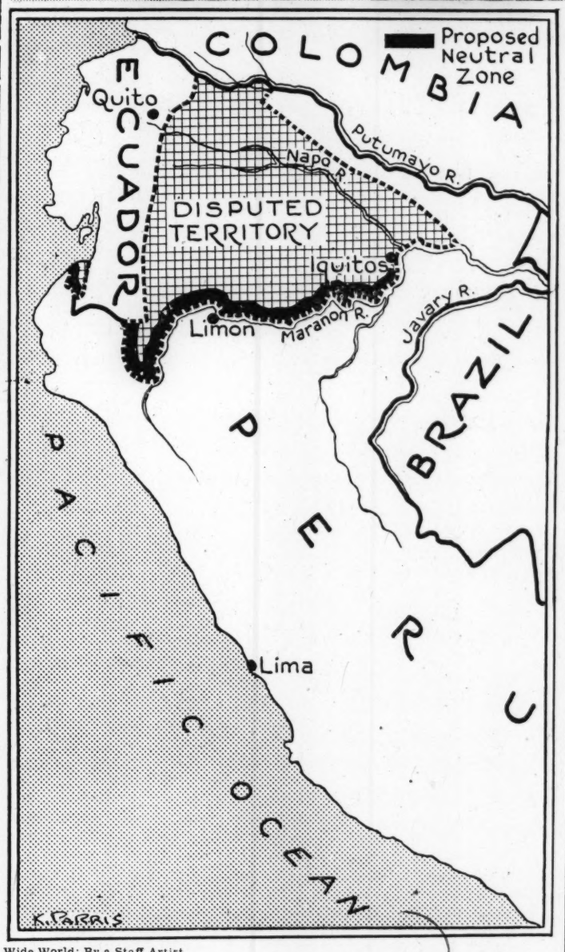
Problems Facing Women

"Numbers of young women," she said, in summarizing problems facing women, "will leave school to take 'emergency' jobs and perhaps will never return to complete their work. Some who thought to work for only a year or two and then marry, if this crisis proves like other war years, will be deprived of husbands they had thought to have. For some of these, business satisfactions and home responsibilities will not be in any sense a satisfying substitute."

The convention voted to accept a committee recommendation that, due to the crisis, no change be made in location of national headquarters, now in New York.

After drafting Dr. Minnie L. Maffett to serve a second term as President, the Federation elected as first Vice-President, Miss Margaret A. Hickey, St. Louis, educator; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Maude Empey, San Jose, Calif., realtor; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Olivia Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., department-store executive; Recording Secretary, Miss Sally Butler, Indianapolis, Ind., attorney, and Treasurer Miss Ruth L. Koch, cashier of the University of Louisville (Ky.).

Peru—Ecuador Dispute



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Actors and Stage in South American Outbreak

Upper: Diplomats of contending Latin-American nations after they arrived in Miami on their way to Washington on a mission in connection with the border fighting between their two countries. Homer Viteri Lafonte of Ecuador is on the left and Carlos Concha, former Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the right. Lower: Territory involved in the dispute.

Peru Partly Accepts Joint Peace Parley

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 12 (AP)—Peru has accepted in principle but with some reservations the proposal by the United States, Argentina and Brazil to mediate the Peru-Ecuador border dispute, it was announced last night.

Roberto Gache, Undersecretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, said Ecuador had not yet answered the mediation proposal but Peru had accepted in principle. It was believed that Peruvian reservations could be adjusted.

The three nations had proposed that Peru and the Ecuador establish a no man's land on both sides of the line known as the status quo line in the disputed territory.

Fresh Fighting

LIMA, Peru, July 12 (AP)—The Peruvian Foreign Office declared today that fresh Ecuadorean attacks had been experienced at several places along their eastern frontier and that since it would be useless to protest, an order has been issued to Peruvian troops to repulse any new aggression with arms.

The communiqué declared the Government's belief that "neither the Government nor the people of Ecuador are prepared to discuss the conflict peacefully."

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Division of the Army, whose seat is at Iquitos (in the Amazon jungle), announced that at 9 a. m., July 10, Ecuadorean forces appeared on the Tigre River and attacked the Peruvian force at Bartra," said the communiqué.

"The Peruvian land and river forces repulsed the attack.

"Also at the Pastaza River, a group of Ecuadorean troops fired machine guns in front of the Peruvian position at Soplin, but withdrew without further action.

"The Peruvian Government believes it is useless to insist in a new protest against Ecuador, and has established its unchangeable conduct consisting of an order to Peruvian troops to repulse with arms any new aggression such as happened in the western region.

"Therefore the Peruvian Government limits itself to announce publicly this fact which reinforces its firm belief that neither the Government nor the people of Ecuador are prepared to discuss the conflict peacefully."

Both the Tigre and Pastaza Rivers are northern tributaries of the Marañon River, a headwater of the Amazon, reaching into the huge trans-Andean jungle land which has been disputed for more than 100 years by Peru and Ecuador.

Canadians' 'Tram' Library in Autumn

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—A street car library will begin operating in Edmonton in September Old No. 14, out of use two years, will be reconditioned, its seats removed and shelves installed for 2,000 books.

Baby Is Not a Luxury, Second Year 'Proves' It

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Sharon Derer's parents totalled the expense account for her second year and proved again that a baby is not a luxury.

The "Budget Baby's" expense sheet also indicated that it's the initial cost rather than the upkeep that counts.

Joseph Derer and his wife, Louise, began listing the expenses the day Sharon was born, July 6, 1939. Every penny spent was recorded in a little memorandum book.

The figures showed that baby Sharon cost $270.17 the first year, and $225.05 the second. But blonde, blue-eyed Sharon still rates as a million dollar baby in the Derer household.

Mr. Derer and his wife have been married three years and live in a four-room flat that rents for $28 a month. Mr. Derer did seasonal work as an icer of refrigerator cars when Sharon was born, earning $1600 a year, but lately he has been training to become a machinist.

Although some of their friends put off having children for financial reasons, the Derers chose to have Sharon rather than wait for more prosperous times. Anyway, they couldn't have had Sharon if she had been a luxury, said Mrs. Derer.

"And we got a big return on our investment," she added.

The "Budget Baby" now weighs 30 pounds, stands 35½ inches tall and recently won a blue ribbon for health and beauty in a baby contest.

Sharon is a vegetarian by choice and gets an ample, balanced diet.

Here's Sharon's expense sheet for the second year:

Milk	$29.19
Eggs	8.66
Ice Cream	11.35
Candy	2.19
Canned Fruit	12.77
Fresh Vegetables	14.71
Canned Vegetables	5.68
Soup and Noodles	7.84
Puddings and Custards	3.84
Cookies	5.46
Cereals	2.66
Canned Baby Food	9.12
Soap, Laundry and Bath	14.33
Fresh Fruit	17.51
Drugs, Vitamin Drops, etc.	5.98
Toys	17.64
Clothes	28.55
Insurance ($500 life policy)	10.40
Paint for Crib and Dresser	2.60
Crib Casters and Light Cord	.74
Mattress	7.16
Haircuts	1.55
Entertainment at Kiddie Pk	3.60
Baby Contest Entry Fee	.50
Birthday Cake	1.02
Total	$225.05

40,000 Auto Workers Idle Pending Signing of Accord

By the Associated Press

Some 40,000 automotive workers remained idle today pending union ratification, expected tomorrow, of an agreement between officials of the National Automotive Fibres, Inc., Detroit, and strikers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations who demand a new contract.

Most of the idle workers are employed in auto shops which had to shut down because of lack of upholstery produced by the fiber company.

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, said both sides had reached agreement, with terms undisclosed, and that it was subject to ratification at a meeting tomorrow. Meanwhile, men in Chrysler, Dodge, and De Soto, as well as the Briggs body plant, were without work.

Chicago—A conference of management, labor and government representatives resulted in an agreement designed to prevent work stoppages in shipbuilding and repair plants in the Great Lakes area. The pact provides for $1.12 hourly, instead of the present $1, for skilled mechanics. The agreement must be ratified by all.

Toledo, Ohio—The auto assembly line of Willys-Overland was stalled as the result of a strike at the plant of the Sealed Power Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., piston makers. Company officials said other plants, with defense contracts, would have to close July 14.

Muskegon, Mich.—The American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers struck at Sealed Power Corporation, July 6, demanding a union shop contract and increases over undisclosed current wage rates. The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, considering the issues, has asked work resumption as a patriotic duty.

Chicago—Labor leaders and railroad officials agreed to hold parleys within a fortnight on the question of wage increases within unions representing some 1,150,000 employees of the carriers.

Engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, and trainmen have voted to ask for a 30 cent increase in pay for 50,000 men, while clerks, machinists, telegraphers and others have asked for increases of 30 to 34 cents hourly for 800,000 workers. The latter groups now get from 36 to 85 cents hourly, and the operating personnel get from $5.06 a day up.

The carriers say the wage increases would mean nearly $900,000,000 in additional pay annually.

Kearny, N. J.—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board was unable to settle a dispute between C. I. O. ship workers and the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, which holds nearly $500,000,000 in defense contracts. The C. I. O. asks a union shop, vacations and grievance machinery. A threatened strike will be delayed, the Union said, while the Board drafts recommendations.

Wilmington, Del.—Leland Lyon, President of the Atlas Powder Company, and representatives of the United Mine Workers of the C. I. O. opened discussions in a four-day-old strike at the company's Zapon Division plant, Stamford, Conn.

"No conclusions were reached," said Mr. Lyon. "It was an exploratory meeting and will be followed by other meetings, the dates of which have not been determined."

The Zapon plant, manufacturing lacquers and artificial leathers, is not engaged in defense production.

Troops Massing

QUITO, Ecuador, July 12 (AP)—Official reports last night said Peru was concentrating armed forces at Latina, Mount Maza and other points near the Ecuadorean border as the territorial dispute between the two countries showed no sign of lessening.

The Government also said Peruvian warplanes were maneuvering over Mount Colsisaca near Amaluza.

Peruvian soldiers have extended their activities to the Province of Loja in the disputed zone, it was reported.

Cut Urged in Patent Fees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—A proposal that Government fees for filing patents be lowered and that special patent courts be set up in the United States to adjudicate patent questions was made by Albert G. Burns of Alameda, Calif., President of Inventors of America, at the organization's business meeting here this morning.

Mr. Burns proposed that patent fees, whereby the Government takes $30 when papers are filed and $30 more when a patent is granted, be drastically reduced. At the same time he suggested that courts dealing with patent questions should be presided over by judges who are technical specialists. At present, he said, Federal judges handling patent cases are likely to be men with nontechnical training. The establishment of special patent courts, he held, would be the remedy.

A "Success" Luncheon was held at noon by the inventors' group at which Antonio Longoria of Lakewood, Ohio, inventor of a process for welding copper, was chief speaker. A distribution of award of merit blue ribbons followed, at which the following inventions and inventors were the winners:

"Aqua Cheetah" amphibian automobile, Roger W. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.; the spoken letter of tomorrow, Sam S. Frank, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; emergency respirator, L. V. Snyder, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; electrical scalp massager, Anthony F. Fois, Brooklyn, N. Y.; knock-down skis, A. A. Burton, Willimantic, Conn.; lucite boat, Clemens Scheuer, New York; synthetic foods, D. Isrin, New York; alarm wrist watch, Solomon Axelrod, New York; sweater dryer, Harold J. Fallott, Rutherford, N. J.; automatic night light, Roy Ketchum, Newark, N. J.; automatic phone holder, Charles Raskopf, Woodhaven, N. Y.; window suspension device, George L. Tremblay, Albany, N. Y.; aqua-float, Joseph A. Sanchez, New York.

A special award of merit was tendered The Christian Science Monitor for its co-operation with and assistance to inventors generally.

Mr. Burns announced that the next sessions of Inventors of America would be held on the west coast in the latter part of the year.

Collegians Study Flying

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12 (AP)—Parker H. Daggett, Dean of the Rutgers University College of Engineering, said today 30 youths representing 17 colleges from Massachusetts to Nebraska are enrolled in summer flying courses sponsored by Rutgers under the Civilian Aeronautical Authority training program.

Anthem to Precede Music Performances

By the Associated Press

New York, July 11

The 138,000 members of the American Federations of Music of the American Federation of Labor were instructed yesterday to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" before and after each performance at concerts, hotel, theater and dance engagements.

The instructions were sent out by James C. Petrilo, President of the Union, who estimated that the national anthem would be performed at least 20,000 times weekly in this metropolitan area alone.

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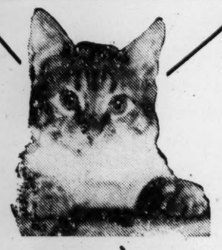

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By Hallett Abend

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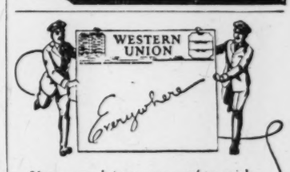

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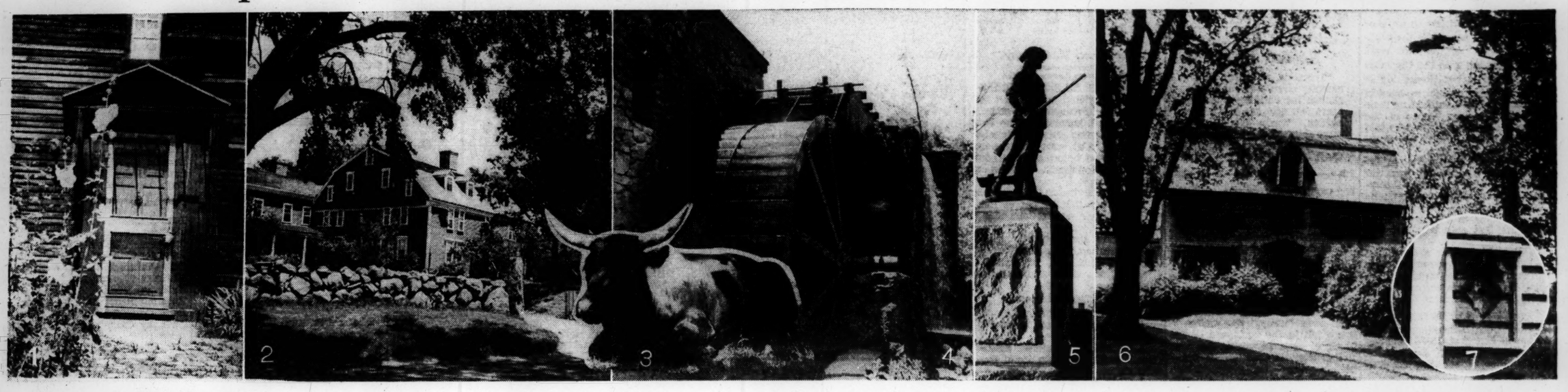
Take a Trip Around Boston Outlined for 30 Governors of States of the Union



By Everett M. Smith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This tour was mapped out for the 30-odd Governors, who met in Boston recently for their annual conference, by Glenwood J. Sherrard and Charles Watkins, of the General Committee. Whisked along in a motorcade at merry clip, they completed the trip in four hours. But it may take you—without police escort—a full day, though it is designed to skip traffic.

Let us start from the State House. With Boston Common on our left, and Beacon Hill homes on our right, we proceed down Beacon Street to Kenmore Square.

Here we bear right onto Commonwealth Avenue, passing Braves Field on our right, and continuing on Route 20 into Brighton Avenue, North Beacon Street, and into Watertown.

On Toward Waltham

At Watertown Square, continue on Route 20 toward Waltham. On the left, near the Watertown-Waltham line, you'll see (1) the Abraham Browne, Jr., House, probably the oldest house in Greater Boston. Admission 25 cents. One-half mile beyond, on your left, a short way down Gore Street, is the Governor Gore Mansion, now used as a museum. Worth seeing.

At Waltham Square, in the Watch City, drive straight through, following Route 20 to Weston, Wayland, and Sudbury, branching right off the main highway to Longfellow's Wayside Inn (2) at South Sudbury. Plan a stopover here.

Several old stagecoaches, an old-fashioned garden, the new Martha-Mary Chapel, Mary's Little Lamb schoolhouse, and an old-time Grist Mill (3) are of interest. This is also the scene of Henry Ford's experimental farm. Several peaceful oxen (4) are to be found around the mill.

Leaving Wayside, we double back on Route 20 a short distance to where Route 27 branches to our left on Union Avenue. Follow Route 27 through to Sudbury Center four-corners, there taking the Concord Road to sign indicating Route 117. This is rolling farm country.

On Concord Road

Remain on Concord Road (avoiding sign marked "Acton, Stowe, and Maynard"). Follow signs to Concord at crossing of Route 117, and also cross Route 2 into Concord Center, bearing left onto Fairhaven Road, across the railroad tracks and into Main Street. Proceed through business section to the small common straight ahead.

Keep to right, counterclockwise, around this, passing Wright's Tavern (1747), and continuing on around the common toward Colonial Inn (1770) directly ahead. At the Inn, turn right on Monument Street, and continue to Concord Battleground parking space.

There we leave the car for a short walk to the Minute Man monument (4) where the "shot heard round the world" was fired. There's also opportunity to visit the Old Manse (6) on the right, just outside the parking area. Occupied by Hawthorne 1842-45. Admission, 25 cents. Just across the street there's the so-called "Bullet-Hole House," in the ell of which a piece of glass protects a bullet fired during the Concord battle (7).

(Continued on page 5)

Quonset Commissioned Ahead of Schedule

Continued from Page 1

from the time operations began The first steam shovel bite was taken July 24, 1940.

The fact that President Roosevelt took a personal interest in the project from the beginning may have been a factor to explain the speedy construction. He was favorably impressed when the project was first mentioned and during his defense-campaign tour through New England last autumn he made a detour from Newport to sail up the Bay and look over the station.

Within a few months after work began, 8,000 men were employed on the project. Early this spring the employment list touched a peak of 11,000. Gradually in recent weeks this peak total has been whittled down as the station approached final completion. Many of the workers, machinists, carpenters, electricians and plumbers have signed up for service and departed to work on new naval projects at outlying bases in Greenland, Trinidad and elsewhere.

A news report last week announced the safe arrival in the British Isles of a group of Rhode Island workmen who had been employed at Quonset Point until recently. They are employees of the Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation which did much of the work at Quonset and now reportedly has contracts for similar construction work in the British Isles.

The broad expanse of relatively placid water in Narragansett Bay was one of the reasons why the Navy picked Quonset Point as the site for the northeastern air station. A pilot might be lost and miss the station, but it would be difficult to miss the Bay, which is roughly 25 miles long and five miles wide. Congestion of small craft, except in certain spots in certain seasons, is seldom a problem, as it would be in Long Island Sound, for example. And although the old-timers tell tales of walking across the bay on the ice, the present generation cannot remember anything of the sort.

On Historical Spot

The station itself is on a point which juts out from the western shore about midway between the Bay's extremities at Providence and Narragansett. Only a short tramp away is the site where Roger Williams maintained a domicile 300 years ago.

Two miles offshore is tiny Hope Island, which the Navy proposes to use as a munitions storing place. Two miles farther out is Prudence Island, part of which the Navy may take over before the new station finally is delimited.

Though the Navy Department in recent months has clamped down a censorship and refuses to give many details of new construction projects, a rough idea of the size and importance of the Quonset Point station is obtained from the information released last year before censorship was established.

Early in 1940, for example, the House Naval Affairs Committee received a list of projects and costs for the Quonset Station. The list included an item of $2,000,000 for five seaplane hangars, plus an item of $1,500,000 for six landplane hangars. It also included $630,000 for an aircraft storehouse, $1,000,000 for an assembly and repair ship, and $400,000 for a parking area for seaplanes.

Largest single item in that 1940 list was $4,524,000 for dredging and building seawalls and bulkheads. Also included were: $700,000 for a pier 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide; $100,000 for a cafeteria; $80,000 for a bakery, and $550,000 for recreation facilities.

Until the Navy stepped in with its elaborate plans for Quonset, the site was famous locally mostly for the fact that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed his "Spirit of St. Louis" there in July, 1927, soon after his return from Paris.

Vanderbilt's Early Co-operation

When former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt — now a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy's establishment at Panama —heard that the Navy was interested in Quonset, he rammed through a bill in the Legislature which donated the entire State-owned tract to the Navy Department.

Work began last July. By December the first hangar was complete and a squadron of patrol planes was assigned to the new station. More and more planes made use of the station as additional facilities were completed during the spring.

All this tremendous activity meant a terrific boom for the sleepy, semi-rural slice of Rhode Island along the western shore of Narragansett Bay. Workers arrived in droves. Within a few months the population of East Greenwich, nearest sizable town, leaped from 3,800 to 6,000. Summer cottages were opened, although winter was coming on, and made habitable for workers and their families. Thrifty residents of the Bay region set up cots in garages, barns and attics and hung out signs announcing "vacancies."

Chief of Police Harold Benson in East Greenwich converted his dining room into a dormitory for Quonset workers while he ate in the kitchen. A curtain was hung over the plate glass window of a vacant East Geenwich store and beds set up inside as a temporary hotel. Many an owner of a sedate colonial home pocketed his pride and agreed to take in a "paying guest" in the interest of national defense.

Business establishments, inns and restaurants felt the effects of the Quonset pay roll which soon passed the $500,000-a-week mark.

FINE SWEATERS AND TWEEDS FROM BRITAIN
REAL SHETLAND PULLOVER
$5-5.50-6
Sizes 24 to 30
Made in Scotland for us in natural color with a Scotch plaid trim at the neck and waistline.
Choice of GORDON FRASER Royal Stewart MacLEOD
Mail Orders Filled
Imported Sweaters, Scarfs, Hats, Shawls and Accessories
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Attach the amazing Hammond Solovox and enjoy this thrilling NEW kind of music!
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• Beautiful effects of orchestral instruments like violin, trumpet, oboe, trombone, and many more are yours to choose from with the marvelous Solovox. Easily attached, the Solovox does not affect the piano's normal use or tone.
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146 BOYLSTON STREET
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Fraternal Groups' Worth Pointed Out

Fraternal orders can play an important part in building morale in this period of national emergency, Wallace Stearns, Grand Vice-Chairman of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Knights of Pythias, said today.

"At a time when fraternal orders in many sections of the world are being banned by despotism it is the opportunity of those remaining in free countries to demonstrate the important place they fill in a democracy," Mr. Stearns declared.

"The Knights of Pythias, for example, with its three cardinal principles, friendship, charity, and benevolence, teaches three of the foundation stones of democracy," he asserted.

"In practical ways," Mr. Stearns continued, "the Knights of Pythias in Massachusetts is aiding in building the morale of soldiers and sailors by supporting the United Service Organization campaign and by planning the opening of temporary lodges near Army and Navy bases for the use of enlisted men."

The Knights of Pythias maintains a "Kiddie Camp" in the Myles Standish Forest at Plymouth, Mass., where more than 1,200 underprivileged boys have been given a vacation from one to two weeks since the camp opened in 1938.

Virginia Reserve Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price said he would recommend that the 1942 General Assembly set aside a part of the State's surplus, estimated now at about $5,000,000, as a reserve fund against the "lean" days to come after the national emergency is ended.

Preston Tried for Easy Term; Judge Notes Illegal Gambling

District Attorney William J. Foley said today that his office had offered no objection to the manslaughter plea yesterday by James M. Preston, North Shore gambling racketeer, who pleaded guilty to fatally shooting Louis Gaeta, rival Revere gambler, nearly four years ago.

By changing his plea to guilty of manslaughter, Preston escaped with a 10 to 12 year sentence in State's Prison, whereas, if he had continued with the trial, he would have been dependent upon the mercy of a jury which had before it the choices of guilty of murder in the first or second degree, guilty of manslaughter, or not guilty at all.

Might Have Got 2½ Years

Under State statutes, if Preston had been found guilty of first degree murder, he would have paid the capital penalty. If a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree had been returned, a sentence of life imprisonment would have been required.

By pleading guilty to manslaughter in the middle of the trial, following completion of the State's presentation of evidence against him, and before any defense testimony had been offered, the gambling operator faced a possible minimum sentence of 2½ years and a possible maximum of 20 years.

Judge William C. Giles, who accepted the plea of manslaughter in Suffolk Superior Court, sentenced Preston to a prison term of 10 to 12 years.

Mr. Foley said today he had offered no objection to Judge Giles's contention that the case was a manslaughter case, but he felt that if the trial had been continued, a jury verdict of guilty of murder, at least in the second degree, probably would have been returned, in view of the strong evidence presented by the Commonwealth under direction of Mr. Foley's able assistant, Frederick T. Doyle.

"But," he added, "you never can be sure what a jury will do."

Much Care About Witnesses

The District Attorney said the 10-to-12-year sentence imposed by Judge Giles was a "good, stiff sentence" and much heavier than Preston had expected. He supported the observations of newspapermen in the court room at the time of sentencing that the gambler appeared stunned by the severity of the prison term and expostulated under his breath while still in the prisoner's cage. "Both men (Preston and Gaeta) were just a couple of racketeers," said Mr. Foley.

Asked why, in his opinion, the horse-race gambling operator had surrendered and faced trial after three and a half years as a fugitive, the District Attorney said he guessed Preston had believed the "witnesses against him were either out of the way, or wouldn't identify him."

"I figured that he thought the witnesses had been removed, so I immediately rounded up the witnesses," said Mr. Foley, "and informed them that the penalty for perjury in a first-degree murder case is life imprisonment. With that hanging over them, they didn't dare tell anything but the truth."

Two former associates of Preston were among the witnesses who pointed him out during the trial as the man who shot Gaeta.

The District Attorney specifically denied that there had been any "arrangement" between him and Preston in connection with the gambler's surrender. He also said that none of the witnesses had been indicted in connection with the Gaeta affair.

Boston WPA Cut Hits Waste But May Bring Tax Increase

Continued from Page 1

others. In this latter class come those who have found WPA inefficient and its regulations aggravating. Endless delays, incompetent work, and lack of adequate supervisory authority are cited by these officials as reasons for their feeling. "I would just as soon all the WPA workers would get out," one department head confided.

White-collar projects in Boston have been among the most unsatisfactory. There is the famous case of the 120,000 cards bearing information about tax assessments which took more than $1,500,000 to collect. Those cards, utterly useless, incomplete and obsolete, are still gathering dust in a City Hall corridor.

Another big white-collar project that once employed more than 200 workers has just been closed after expenditure of about $1,300,000. This project, which involved careful survey of every city block for purpose of official record, has recently been estimated by a city technician to have a salvage value of $300,000.

Bad management, red tape and plain inefficiency are blamed by an informed city executive for this fiasco.

Following repeated curtailments of WPA paving gangs, the city will pay private contractors about $225,000 this year for street construction. But this isn't as bad as it sounds since city officials point out that the work will be done better and that WPA street projects have proved extremely expensive for various reasons.

Disappearance of WPA laborers from city departments is causing demands for appointment of more city employees, according to a city personnel official. City foremen and executives have become used to having WPA men available, and feel handicapped when these are taken away, even though regular personnel may be as large as before WPA was established. "With the extra men available, many city employees have shifted their own pace into low gear," this official declares.

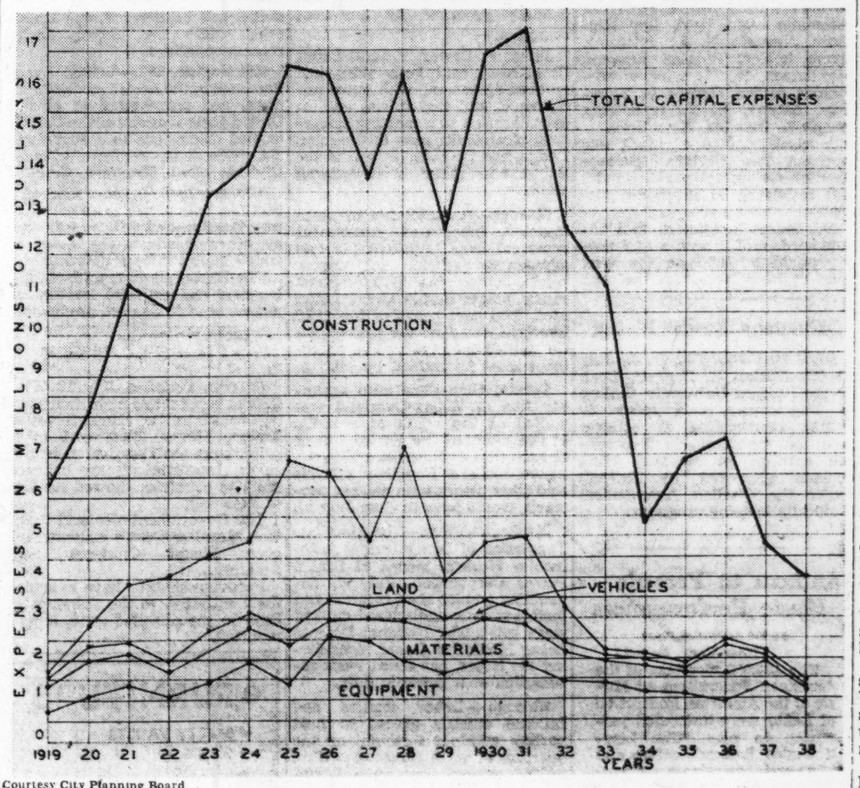
Better than statistics this remark perhaps indicates the extent to which WPA has come to be relied upon.

Taking a more favorable view, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, head of the Transit Department and former WPA administrator for Boston, declared that "with WPA the city has been enabled to correct many neglected conditions and make many improvements which it would not ordinarily find funds to do even in the most prosperous times."

WPA has brought luxuries and taken many routine burdens—like repairs of school buildings—off heavily burdened municipal shoulders. But undoubtedly it has been extremely wasteful. This last statement is illustrated by the white-collar projects mentioned.

It is also reflected in the unanimous admission of city department heads that the over-all cost of improvements would have been 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 50 per cent less if done by private contractors instead of a combination of federal and local funds. The $6,500,000 subway could, for example, have been built by contractors for $5,000,000 according to one informed engineer.

What WPA Has Meant in Civic Costs



Courtesy City Planning Board

What will happen to this graph of City expenditures without WPA?

The heavy black line shows Boston's outlays for new buildings, new wiring, plumbing, streets, parks, materials, equipment, and other "capital" projects from 1919 to 1938. With the coming of WPA and other Federal agencies in 1933, local expenditures for such projects took a nosedive, as shown by the chart, and this in turn helped keep down the budget and the local tax rate. With drastic, repeated curtailment of WPA these days, how much will the City have to increase local expenditures to replace necessary WPA projects? Many factors affect the trend; but beyond question WPA curtailments tend to force increased local spending, and this will send the heavy black line upward again.

Boston Elevated Offers Guide To Ten-Cent Tours

The Boston Elevated Railway has ready for free distribution a new illustrated booklet in color called "Ten Cent Tours," which is a calendar of places to go to and things to do during the Summer season.

The calendar covers the period from July 12 to Oct. 5 and suggests 86 activities, one for each day, including sporting events, picnics, beach parties, excursions, concerts and lectures, most of them free. The booklet may be obtained at the information booth, Park Street subway station, or by writing to the Elevated at the Park Square Building.

Bacon Estate Hiring Whitney

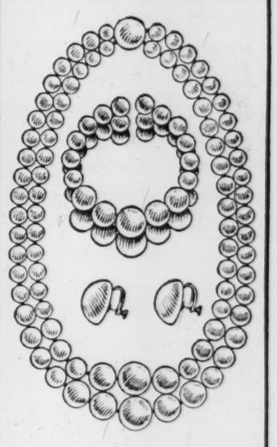
Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, announces that Richard Whitney, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, will be employed as Manager of the Gaspar G. Bacon estate, in Barnstable, Mass., upon his release on parole from Sing Sing Aug. 11.

It was reported erroneously yesterday that Mr. Whitney would superintend a stock farm in Easthampton.

"I am determined," Commissioner Lyman said, "that Richard Whitney shall be handled exactly as any other parolee and I hope that all will be fair with him and not make his road too hard.

"On account of the previous publicity he already has received, rehabilitation has been made much more difficult," the Commissioner said.

Mr. Whitney has served almost three and a half years of a five to 10 year sentence for larceny of $214,000 from the New York Yacht Club and his father-in-law's estate.


Richelieu's SATINORE Jewelry
1.00 to 7.50
Also Satinore and Opalescent Combination Pieces
Necklaces, bracelets, earrings and clips—so light in weight, so beautifully lustrous, so fine in texture—you'll want to buy matching sets to wear with your prettiest summer gowns! Heavenly shades of rose quartz, star sapphire, moonstone.
Street Floor
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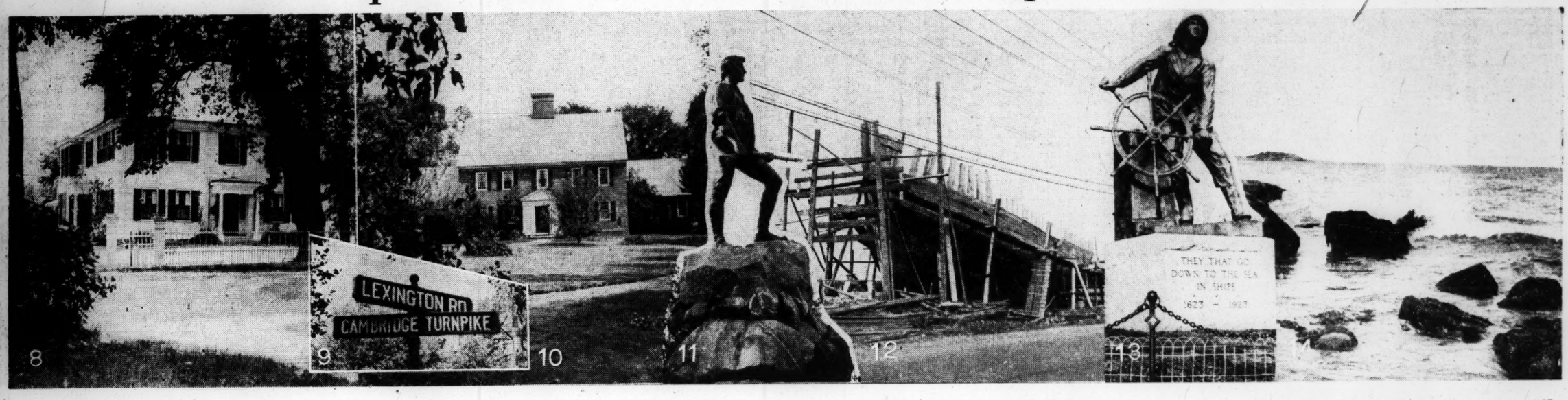
BOSTON

Tour of Historic Spots Takes in North Shore and Cape Ann and Back to Boston



(Continued from Page 4)

Returning via Monument Street, turn left around the Common and go straight ahead onto Route 2A, continuing to triangle at junction of Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike (9). At our right, a large square white house (8) once the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Emerson's Study

Almost opposite this, at base of triangle, is Concord Antiquarian Society (10) which contains a duplication of Emerson's study, a Thoreau room, and a model and relics of Concord fight. Admission, 25 cents.

Continuing on Route 2A, we pass, on our left, Orchard House, where Louisa May Alcott wrote "Little Women," "Little Men," etc. A short distance beyond, also on left, The Wayside, only home owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and later home of "Margaret Sidney," author of Five Little Peppers. Admission, 25 cents.

Straight ahead on Route 2A through Lincoln to Merriam's Corner, turning left on Massachusetts Avenue to Lexington Common with Kitson's statue of Minute Man (11) and notable examples of early colonial houses, situated around the Common.

Following Massachusetts Avenue for about half a mile, through business district, turn left on 128, proceeding through Woburn to the junction of Route 3 (4 corners). Turn sharp right, almost doubling back on Cambridge Street (Route 3), following through to Winchester, and junction of Cambridge and Church Streets. Turn left onto Church Street, heading toward Stoneham, to first traffic light.

Turn right onto Beacon Street, heading toward Medford on Mystic Valley Parkway, past Winchester High School. Bear left into Highland Avenue, across Parkway, and into Forest Street. Continue to Stoneham to traffic light, Route 28.

Metropolitan Zoo

Turn right onto Route 28, and then, a short distance ahead, take first left at gas station (South Street), heading toward Melrose on Spot Pond Parkway. Passing pond on our right we come to Metropolitan District Zoo. (Fine opportunity for children to see the animals.) At junction of Pond Street keep to left down hill to Fellsway East.

Turn left, following all the way through past Melrose High School on left. After crossing traffic signal, road becomes Lynn-Fells Parkway. Keep on this until you reach Newburyport Turnpike, Route 1.

Here we strike our only heavy traffic, but, turning left, we follow the Turnpike for only a few miles to Lynnfield. There, just beyond the lights, take second right onto Route 128. Follow this through toward Salem to the end of the present construction job at Danvers Center. Branch off new highway into Conant Street, Danvers, and continue on this to second silent policeman, Route 1A.

Turn left on 1A, proceeding about half a mile to North Beverly railroad station, taking a right-diagonal over crossing. Keep straight ahead, avoiding sign marked Gloucester, and following Dodge Row, winding road, all the way to four corners; white church on your left.

Turn sharp right onto Larch Row. Continue through Hamilton and Wenham, to junction where Larch Row leads toward Manchester. Here you take Essex Street (Route 22) to Essex Center, where you join Route 121.

Old Shipyards

On your left, note old shipyards (12) run by the Story families for 200 years. Continue over Essex Causeway to Kent Circle, junction of Essex and Western Avenues, Gloucester.

Go around Circle, counterclockwise, heading over Cut Bridge on Route 127 to Main Street, and past Fishermen's Monument (13) on the ocean side. Continue through Gloucester on 127, one-way traffic, to Pearce Street. Turn left, out onto Main Street again, and then right.

Keep on 127, avoiding left turn to Rockport. (Save Rockport and Cape Ann for another all-day trip.) Take next right, over hill, onto East Main Street, following shore line through East Gloucester, passing fisheries and summer hotels, turning left at stone gate entrance toward beach.

Follow Farrington Road across moors to shore drive and Atlantic Road, passing picturesque Bass Rocks with pounding surf on your right (14). Continue on Atlantic Road to Bass Avenue, then left on Main Street, East Gloucester, returning via Main Street (one way) back to Cut Bridge.

Here we pick up Route 127 again, following it all the way through Manchester, Beverly Farms, Prides Crossing, Beverly, over Beverly Bridge (Route 1A) into Bridge Street, Salem. There's plenty of interest in this historic old town, too, but perhaps you've seen enough for today.

From Salem, it's simple to follow 1A back to Boston through Swampscott and Lynn to Revere Beach Parkway. Follow signs leading to Sumner Tunnel, Route 1C, and through tunnel out onto Hanover Street, Boston. Hanover Street to Bowdoin Square —and well—you're home again. Have a good time?

Print Exhibit To Illustrate School Course

An exhibition of prints, beginning next week at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will illustrate the course to be given at the Harvard Summer School by Dr. Otto Benesch.

Starting his course with an examination of work prior to the 19th century Dr. Benesch will proceed to deal with early 19th century artists such as Gros, Delacroix and Géricault; following with Daumier, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec and others equally well known.

Examples of work by boys and girls in the Museum's drawing classes may be seen in Classroom A. They include watercolors, free brusch drawings, pencil and charcoal sketches, studies in composition, and modeling in pasteline and soap.

Later Film Closings For Night Workers?

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The movies may have to lengthen their hours of operation to provide recreation for night workers in armament plants, Paul V. McNutt, Defense Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare, said yesterday.

HUNTER'S
"More Than Just a Hardware Store"

THERMOS "PICNICKER"
Smart leatherette carrying case with strong leather handles and zipper fastener. Lacquered metal sandwich box and two Thermos Vacuum Bottles (quart size) are separated by removable dividers. Special $6.95
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Abuse of Use of State Autos Hints at Nightly Impoundings

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite strict official prohibition, many Massachusetts State-owned automobiles have been discovered in use after business hours for pleasure cruises and carrying private persons.

As a result Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is now studying a plan to garage in State-provided quarters all State cars overnight. If such a plan does not cut down or eliminate use of the cars for personal business, the State may withdraw all its passenger cars and force State employees to use their own cars, when necessary, on State business at low mileage rates, it is understood.

Conditions have become serious, five or six reports being turned in daily by private citizens that State cars were seen carrying children of State officials to schools, transporting girls without necessary permission and in use after business hours. Numerous protests have been made against use of taxpayers' money in this manner.

A total of 970 passenger cars are owned by the State. A majority of them are operated in the Metropolitan Boston area.

Sometime ago the Commission on Administration and Finance issued detailed rules to all drivers of State cars, but Mr. Moynihan reports that the abuses have continued and in some respects have increased. The complaints, he added, have produced numerous interesting alibis from the rule-breaking employees hauled up for questioning.

Carrying of unauthorized passengers in State cars is particularly frowned upon because State cars do not carry compulsory automobile liability insurance. If one of the cars is involved in an accident, the State may be sued for substantial damages.

As the next step to combat abuse of State cars, Mr. Moynihan is now canvassing Boston and vicinity garages to determine rates. If the plan is put into effect, drivers of State automobiles will be forced to drive the cars to the garage and go home from there via other transportation.

At present some drivers are allowed to take the cars home.

One classic example of State-car abuse outlined by Mr. Moynihan is that of a department head who had his children driven to school in a State car which returned at noontime to transport them home to lunch and then back to school. At night the children were taken home from school in the same car.

Federal Demands

The Federal Social Security Board is once more using a heavy financial club to force the Massachusetts Legislature to pass a Federal-demanded measure.

Unless the General Court passes immediately a law under which the State would make up unemployment compensation losses caused by employees absconding with funds and like, employees in the State Division of Unemployment Compensation face a payless payday on July 21. The Social Security Board has withheld such funds pending legislative acquiescence.

Several Massachusetts representatives are getting thoroughly annoyed at Federal Government pressure in the form of threats to withhold Federal grants from Massachusetts. On several occasions in the past two General Court sessions, the Federal authorities have used this method to force action.

Coakley Trial

If the forthcoming Senate trial finaliy results in conviction of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and malacministration," the Upper Branch sitting as a court has the power also to bar him forever from "any place of honor, trust or profit, under this Commonwealth." But such prohibition must be definitely stated by the Senate.

The trial now is expected to start around Aug. 1. Previous legislative leaders' hopes had been to complete General Court business in time to start the trial near July 15.

District Courts

It is reported that the judiciary committee which is sitting as a special commission to study proposed reorganization of the district court system is agreed upon several relatively minor changes.

Among these revisions are establishment of an effective administrative committee to establish rules for the district court. This committee would have teeth-packed powers. In addition the committee would report to the Legislature at each session what changes should be made in the district court setup.

The number of special justices in the district courts would be gradually reduced through non-filling of vacancies until only one special justice remains in each court, according to present plans. Future special justice appointees would be barred from practicing on motor tort cases, those cases involving suits for injuries in automobile accidents.

It is also reported that the commission may report separate bills for abolition of some district courts.

Edgar M. Mills

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Last Week! SALE!
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
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$7.95 and $8.95
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Every Arch Preserver shoe in our stock is included . . . WHITE kid or suede, BLACK, BROWN or BLUE kid, black or brown suede. Plenty of shoes you'll wear now and through the Fall. After this sale shoes will again be $8.95 and $10.95.
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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

The Program

Military Polonaise.....Chopin-Glazounov
Concerto in A Minor, for Piano and Orchestra.....Paderewski
I. Allegro. II. Romanza. III. Allegro vivace. Soloist, Jesus Maria Sanroma
Fantasy Overture, "Romeo and Juliet".....Tchaikovsky
Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes.....Arr. by Pochon
Estudiantina Waltzes.....Waldteufel
March, Knightsbridge, from London Suite.....Eric Coates

Boston Films

Exeter— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 2:00, 5:25, 8:45. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair, Sally Gray. 4:15, 7:40.

Fenway— "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 11:55, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts— "Dawn Over Ireland," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis. 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Walt Disney's "Reluctant Dragon." 11:00, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Kenmore— "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery; "Tobacco Road," continuous from 1:00. Last complete show at 8:00.

Metropolitan— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 10:00, 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey. 11:40, 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

Modern— "Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum— "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 8:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce, 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 8:50.

Paramount— "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 9:20, 12:25, 3:34, 6:40, 9:48. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne. 11:00, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:00, 1:20, 4:40, 8:00.

South Station Theater— March of Time, Wings of Steel, Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State— "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix— "Hiawatha's Rabbit Hunt," "Hunting the Hard Way," "Meet the Stars No. 4," "Going Places," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Wings of Steel," March of Time, Windmill, News. Continuous from 10:00 a. m.

Tremont— "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Spring Parade." 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10:05.

Trans-Lux— "Great Swindle," 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Thunder Afloat," 10:46 a. m., 1:35, 4:24, 7:13, 9:52.

Uptown— "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 8:00.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan," "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. Continuous from 1:30.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye, and "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:30 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 4:25, 8:05. "Blood and Sand," 2:10, 5:50, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Let's Make Music," 4:20, 7:50. "That Hamilton Woman," 2:15, 6:30, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. Continuous from 2:00.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. Continuous from 1:00.
Harvard: "Devil and Miss Jones" and "Cheers for Miss Bishop," 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "I Wanted Wings," 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," 1:30, 1:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "I Married Adventure," 2:00, and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Virgin Bride," "School for Husbands," 2:00 and continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:43, 6:12, 9:21. "Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:23, 4:34, 8:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Devil and Miss Jones," "Power Dive." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:24, 6:23, 9:22. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:10, 5:09, 8:08.
Park: "So Ends Our Night," "Maisie Was a Lady." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," and "Man Who Lost Himself."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Wanted Wings" and "A Shot in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:00, 6:35, 9:35. "Meet the Fleet." 2:35, 6:10, 9:10. Selected short subjects.

LYNN — Open Air Theater: "Hudson's Bay," "Earl of Puddlestone." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 6, 9:25.
Mystic: "On the Avenue." 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Flame of New Orleans." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Sign of the Wolf," Grace Bradley, Michael Whalen. 2:30, 6:47, 9:54. "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta. 2:32, 5:40, 8:47.
Orpheum: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Border Vigilantes." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:51, 7:55. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:50, 6:11, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Scotland Yard." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 3:30, 8:10. "Washington Melodrama." Ann Rutherford and Frank Morgan. 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama," Ann Rutherford and Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 3:30, 9:30. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Meet John Doe" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Great American Broadcast." "Cheers for Miss Bishop." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "That Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, and "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Country Fair." Eddie Foy, June Clyde. "Federal Fugitive," Neil Hamilton, Doris Day.
Strand: "Love Crazy," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman.

REVERE—Revere: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucile Ball. "Murder Over New York." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "Trial of Mary Dugan." "That Uncertain Feeling." 2 and 8.
Central: "Man Who Lost Himself." "Knockout." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Golden Hoofs" and "Li'l Abner." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Mad Doctor" and "Convoy." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Flying Wild," Leo Gorcey, and Bobby Jordan. 2:00 and 7:30.
Strand: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 1:30, continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "That Night in Rio." "Convoy." 1:40, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 3:01 and 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy; "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. Continuous from 2:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dead Men Tell" and "Ziegfeld Girl." 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry, Mary Lee.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, and "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, and "Forbidden Passage."

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Meet John Doe," and "They Met in Argentina." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell, and "Her First Performance," Edith Fellows. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wagons Roll at night," Humphrey Bogart, John Leslie. 3:42, 8:12. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:15, 6:40, 9:46.

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Unrest Rife in Lands of Nazi Conquests

Although Germany holds in an iron grip the Balkan countries it has overrun, it has failed to solve some of the major problems that these countries present. A glance at such nations as Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania will show that hidden sabotage and hidden rebellion are rife amid the peasantry of these countries.

This hostility does not, it is true, constitute a serious obstacle for the Nazi conquerors at the moment. But it does show that the Nazis have not been able to settle the problems of the nations who submitted to their will without fighting. And it is clear that eventually those unsolved problems will rise up and jeopardize the German grip on peoples from whom Berlin affects to consider that it has extracted the last ounce of opposition.

A few weeks ago, in a small town near Szegedin, in Hungary, a prominent member of the Government Party spoke to a meeting of peasants about the success the Government had achieved thanks to the help of Germany. The assembly listened in silence. They did not dare to oppose the orater in the presence of the gendarmes. Next morning the speaker was found assassinated.

Other incidents of a similar nature are being reported from Hungary. Owing to its co-operation with Germany, Hungary has obtained revision of the Trianon Treaty. Great tracts of Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia have been restored to Hungary. In normal times, the majority of the Hungarian people would have been jubilant.

Hungary Counts the Cost

Today they realize that they have achieved nothing by this gift of Hitler's. Hungary is merely a German province. Officials of the Gestapo are installed at the Ministry of the Interior in Budapest. Thousands of German officers watch the Hungarian Army.

The Hungarian press is controlled by the German official DNB agency. Hungarian industry is controlled by Marshal Göring's office. Laws against the Jews in Hungary have been modeled on those of Germany.

Jews in Hungary have been excluded from most professions and thousands have been deprived of their citizenship. Intellectual Jews have been consigned to workers' camps.

The majority of the peasants in Hungary do not miss an opportunity for showing their unrest. Terrorism is again the order of the day. Workmen complain of the reduction of real wages in consequence of the growing prices for food. Hungary, which once had always plenty of grain, nowadays is forced to send the greater part of its crops to Germany.

A rise of prices in the cities has followed these forced deliveries. Many peasants are refusing to deliver their grain and hiding it in the barns.

Among the intellectuals, the middle and upper classes, there is growing discontent. The suicide of Premier Teleky caused an immense sensation throughout the country. Thousands of telegrams flowed in to the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, in protest of the pollution of the honor of Hungary.

Nazis Fear Bulgarians

In Bulgaria, the situation is similar. It is evidenced in blown-up bridges, damaged tires on the cars of Germans and members of the Government, and in frequent assaults on those who defend the Government's policy.

Soldiers in Sofia walk in the streets in fours and fives in the evening, since single soldiers venturing out of town by night have often failed to return.

The Bulgarian people are well versed in the arts of conspiracy and terrorism. Everywhere leaflets are in circulation inciting sabotage. They openly say that the aim of the Bulgarian people is deliverance from the German yoke and restoration of the independence of Bulgaria. They call the King and the Government traitors.

Much of this anti-German propaganda is probably directed from Moscow. The author of one of the leaflets is the Secretary-General of the Comintern, George Dimitroff, a Bulgarian.

In Rumania, the state of affairs is more complicated. The chief enemies of the German garrison are the Rumanian Nazis. When the German troops had entered Rumania, the members of the Iron Guard had hoped that the Nazi regiments would help them to overthrow the dictator, General Antonescu, whom they regarded as a kind of Hindenburg. The Germans, however, supported General Antonescu.

The German National Socialists had discovered that their own doctrines were dangerous to their foreign policy.

The Iron Guard demanded that Rumania, which by the Viennese arbitration had lost Transylvania, should now regain its lost province.

Complexities in Rumania

Nazi Germany, however, had dictated the arbitration and had guaranteed it. It now discovered that the two national socialist states could not exist together.

Yet that is not the only trouble the Rumanians have caused the Germans. The general feeling of the people toward their "Nordic Guests" as they are called with traditional politeness, is anything but friendly. The maintenance of the German garrison means a heavy financial burden on the people. Besides, each German soldier is allowed to send home a food parcel every month.

The Nazis are more or less monopolizing the railways. A general requisitioning of horses, carriages, and automobiles has been ordered by the German officers. German agents travel around, studying the factories and their output with their customary thoroughness. They exact the strictest fulfillment of the contracts for delivery of produce which the Rumanian Government had to make according to the 10-year agreement with Germany.

Very often they demand greater speed from the Rumanian workers, who are partial to older and more leisurely methods.

The lower prices that had been conceded to the German partner have become a serious cause of annoyance. In their eagerness to be able to sell their goods once more, the people had not noticed the very tiny margin of profit allowed. Now the peasant is beginning to find that though he is doing good business, his purse is empty.

Germany's New Order Dissatisfies Partners

Conditions in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and other south European countries living under the heel of the Nazi conqueror show anything but contentment at the German "New Order," according to a onetime Viennese newspaper editor, now in this country, who has kept closely in touch with the political situation in the different Balkan countries.

According to this authority, unrest in the Balkans is already taking shape in organized sabotage and other rebellious moves. In Rumania, he shows, Nazi support for the anti-Fascist regime has brought extraordinary complications in that Germany's chief opponents are the former pro-Nazi Iron Guardists.

How Nazi Plot Was Foiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Nazi groups in the Netherlands East Indies were all prepared to seize the country at the moment when the German armies entered the Netherlands and were only prevented by the quick action of the authorities, according to H. A. Peterson, Australia's Trade Commissioner at Batavia, who was here on leave.

According to Mr. Peterson, the Germans on the islands, several hundred in number, were organized on a military basis and completely prepared for the German invasion of Holland long before it occurred.

They had ample stores of machine guns, ammunition, and other war materials ready and were holding themselves in readiness to seize control in Batavia and Sourabaya.

Unfortunately for their plans, a code cable was sent from the Netherlands by the Government at the moment that the invasion began and the Island authorities immediately took action. The conspirators were rounded up, and before they could start their machinery in operation were all lodged in concentration camps.

According to Mr. Peterson, the prisoners said that, given another half hour, they could have seized control of the government, or at least done tremendous damage. The rapidity with which the authorities got to work may be judged from the fact that of the 20 German ships in Netherlands East Indies ports, only one escaped.

London Aids Family Wash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Speedy restoration of facilities for the "family wash" has been found to be a pressing need in areas of Britain where heat and water have been cut off by "enemy action."

The problem in East and South London has been solved by regular visits from a mobile clothes-washing service. When gas and water are cut off, a self-contained unit, with its own power and water, is rushed to the district. Members of the Women's Voluntary Service collect the clothes and make themselves responsible for seeing they are returned to the owners washed and dried. The unit has its own washing machines and ironing boards.

It is hoped to extend the same service to Provincial centers when there has been a heavy raid.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, a scheme for providing clean clothing for people who have lost their homes is organized by the laundries themselves. Working with the A. R. P. authorities, the proprietors of 124 laundries send out to each customer a leaflet with his returned laundry asking for parcels of clothing and linen for air raid victims. On his next call the vanman takes the parcel back to the laundry. If necessary, coats, suits, and other clothes are dry-cleaned. Other garments are laundered before they are dispatched to the local relief center.

As a result, large stocks of clean clothing are accumulating at the Centers ready for any emergency.

Vladivostok Rise To 1918 Size Seen If U. S. Aids Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Vladivostok, Soviet Pacific port and eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, which more than doubled in size during the World War, may experience again the frenzied handling of war supplies, if the United States undertakes to provide material for the Soviet forces. It is a city of about 200,000 persons.

During the first year of the World War, the imports received at Vladivostok were practically 10 times the amount received the previous year, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "Supplies shipped from the United States alone were valued at $55,000,000.

"Vladivostok is about 5,250 miles from San Francisco, and fast steamships normally would require some 20 days to make the trip. From the Siberian port, transportation of freight across the Trans-Siberian Railroad to the west part of Russia usually takes at least 10 days, if the supplies are given preferential treatment and shipped at express speed.

"The distance from Vladivostok to the western border of the U. S. S. R. is about 6,350 miles, so that supplies for the present Soviet front would have to travel about 11,600 miles from San Francisco. Supplies from the United States accordingly would go nearly halfway around the world to reach their destination, and would require a month and more in transit."

Londoners Sing 'America' on July 4

LONDON (BPS)—As a token of gratitude for American aid, thousands of cinema audiences throughout Great Britain marked the celebration in the United States July 4 of Independence Day by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The words of the song were flashed upon the screens of 2,650 movie theaters once during each performance and audiences rose and sang them.

Madrid Dictator

Wide World

Franco of the Falangists

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, dictator of Spain, as he presided at the opening of the convention of the Falangists in the Palace of the National Council in Madrid recently. Nazis seek to impress the Falangists with their "anti-Communism" propaganda developed since their march on Russia.

Nazi 'Crusade' Specious to South Europe

Continued from Page 1

control of the Government, all this jubilation appeared to have an element of desperation in it.

The Falange badly needs a diversion today, in order even to sustain the morale of its own thinning ranks. Doubtless the donning once again of white armor will serve this purpose somewhat and rally the sincere Fascists, who have been having a hard time subduing a hostile people.

Yet I suspect, after observing that the Spanish Fascists have made no converts whatsoever among my Leftist friends, or their friends and acquaintances, and have lost the allegiance of many typical Rightists whom I know, that the bulk of the Spanish people will fail to be diverted. The renewed cry of "crusade" is in all probability being met with much stony silence.

In the news from Rome, the American people has been told that the Vatican is "throwing cold water" on the anti-Red crusade idea. The Pope, it was noted, conspicuously failed to mention the new German gallantry in his address of June 29. The Vatican, so it was said by the usual well-informed sources, would send down confidential word to its bishops that it declined to become involved in any crusade which was "primarily political rather than religious in motive."

Vatican Strategy

This may be accepted—with qualifications. Anyone who is accredited to the two Romes as reporter has an opportunity to make this observation: the correspondents of the various nations are invariably told, by their confidential and informed sources across the Tiber, approximately what the Vatican Secretariat of State would like to have the peoples of those respective countries think. For different nations, the information and emphasis differs, sometimes radically. In this case ,the Vatican is anxious to appear conciliatory to the Germans in Europe, and deeply anti-Nazi in the United States.

Thus it should be noticed that the papal address countered the Germans with nothing more tangible than "conspicuous silences." Meanwhile the newspaper Avenire, a lay paper at Rome with a Vatican point of view which is conveniently unofficial, was interrupting the papal silences with a vigorous display of crusading fervor against the Reds.

The Vatican may decline to support the German drive on Russia enthusiastically. But it cannot be expected—even by instructions to the European hierarchy as distinguished from the American hierarchy—to run the grave, immediate risk to its continental churches of actively undermining the German propaganda drive.

"Weltschmerz" or Disgust?

The net effect of Germany's "crusade" in southern Europe, then, will be chiefly determined on grounds other than religious.

It is now commonplace to say that the Italian people are tired of war. A German diagnostician would say that they are afflicted with "weltschmerz"—a cosmic weariness. Hence this latest opening up of a vast new campaign on a huge front, coming during a year when they had been once again taught to expect the ending of the war, has made them just so much more tired of war-making than they were before.

The Italians, moreover, are practical. A present German menace whose bootnails echo smartly on the pavements of Rome is to them vastly more disturbing than a Russian menace 600 miles to the northward across Adriatic and Danube—expecially when the only Italian quarrel against Communism on the domestic scene was liquidated by Benito Mussolini two decades ago.

Reading between the lines of the reports from Rome, the Italians appear to be reasoning that a Germany which conquers Russia—and they are inclined to believe that Germany can conquer anyone but the United States—would be that much stronger and more dominating.

Deadlock Welcome

They would welocme the anti-Communist crusade only if the two giants of the north became deadlocked and destroyed each other.

Once again, therefore, much hangs on the military outcome itself. If Russia should actually turn the war back on Germany successfully, most of the Italians and Spaniards outside Government circles would think first of the great boon of having Germany stopped. Whether shortsighted or not, they would think only secondly of the future menace of Communism.

Should Germany win, however, it would fall heir to the mantle of world revolution. It would assume in most south European eyes the combined menaces of Communism and National Socialism, and be doubly dangerous to the national, racial and religious independence of their countries.

Certain persons and groups undoubtedly will accept the new Berlin picture of the Teuton knight in his white armor. I have known many such, both in Spain and Italy. They are of two sorts. One is a simple, uncomplicated type who has been trained by decades of directed education to let others, the church and state, do his thinking for him. Usually these are women, particularly in Spain where the women were systematically kept separate from intellectual discussion and civic affairs under the old regime.

Coating Against Propaganda

These pliant individuals are in the minority, however, so far as I have been able to observe. The extraordinary fact about Italy and Spain today, in the light of their political backwardness, is the extent to which the common man and woman manages to keep on talking, and to build up at least a partial immunity to propaganda.

There is another type which will welcome the attack on Communism. This is the person who wilfully does not want to think; who does not like the war and wishes above all to forget, since he considers any resistance to his Fascist Government hopeless. He will throw himself into an ideological war on Communism with a will, even eagerly, as long as it lasts. Of all the available enemies, Russia is most preferable to him.

More of this type of individual will be found in Germany itself, however, than in Latin Europe. The Latins are less disciplined, feel less need to square their consciences with the fact of fighting a war which they disapprove, and have a hardy tradition of criticizing their governments even in wartime.

In sum, Germany can expect to have its Russian campaign accepted by the peoples to the southward for approximately what that campaign is: a military stroke to reduce a potential enemy and to enlarge its economic and military control of Europe. If the campaign fails, most Spaniards and Italians will rejoice and their Governments will tremble. If the attack succeeds, both these peoples and their Governments will tremble.

War Increases Juvenile Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Steps to combat increased child crime owing to war conditions are recommended in a Home Office and Board of Education joint memorandum issued here recently. During the first four months of 1940 the number of children under the age of 14 convicted of indictable offenses increased by about 62 per cent, while during the first whole year of war the increase was 41 per cent.

Closing of schools in the early days of the war, interruption of school routine and discipline through air raids and the breaking up of home life on account of evacuation are held to be the main causes.

For the age-group 14 to 17, the delinquency figures show a rise of 22 per cent for the first year of war. The calling-up of fathers and youth club leaders, the high wages offered to youthful workers, the ease with which looting may be carried on and the unsettling conditions of war are held to be responsible for crime in this class of youth.

Enforcement of a much stricter school attendance, and provision of leisure - time occupation and amusement are considered the two chief needs of the moment. Local youth committees and education authorities are urged to strengthen their organizations. Such efforts as the recently-formed youth service groups in which young people rely largely on their own initiative should be given every encouragement, the memorandum points out.

Ships Told Again About N. Y. Mines

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Navy reminded mariners again today that it was continuing practice mine laying in New York Harbor.

A notice published by the Department said mine planting operations were being conducted at the entrance to New York Harbor in an area northwest of Sandy Hook Light Station. The first notice was published early last month, and it was explained at that time that the mines were being placed, then picked up again the same day.

A Navy hydrographic report warned shipping to avoid the area in which Army mine planters were placing loaded mines, marked by four spherical buoys painted red, in New York's Lower Bay.

The operation began June 18 and will continue until Sept. 30, the report said.

The mined area will be kept under constant surveillance by boats as long as the mines are in position, it was said.

Practice Gun Fire

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., July 12 (AP)—Shipping was warned by harbor defense headquarters here yesterday that antiaircraft firing would make the approaches to New York Harbor unsafe between 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. from July 14-18, inclusive.

Firing will be suspended while ships are in the vicinity, the announcement added.

Campbell Soup Heir Now Gets $20,021 a Month

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., July 12 (AP)—John T. Dorrance, Jr., who receives a $20,000-a-month allowance as an heir to the Campbell soup millions, was inducted into the Army today as a $21-a-month buck private.

The Princeton University graduate took the oath of enlistment with 150 other young men, then bedded down for the night in a two-story pine barracks after a dinner of liver and onions.

Names in the News: Their Pronunciation

By the Associated Press

This is the way to pronounce some of the place names in the Russian-German war. Hyphens following the syllables indicate the accent.

Wiljandi: Veal-yandee
Paernu: Pay-er new
Tulcea: Too-ul see
Sulina: Sool e-na
Ploesti: Plo-stee (the o pronounced as in "order")
Sebazh: See bay-shh (a is pronounced as in "azure")
Borokovichi: Bork o vi-chee
Ulla: Oolah
Pskov: Psst koff-
Chernigov: Shernee-cough
Berdichev: Bear de choff-
Kishinev: Key-she neff
Vinnitsa: Vée-neetsa

Russia a Fabulous Region Where Opposites Rub Elbows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1,400-mile Russo-German battle line extending from the Pripet Marshes almost due north to the Arctic Ocean is roughly equal in length and climatic range to a line extending from central Missouri to the point at which the northern border of Manitoba, Canada, meets Hudson Bay, says the National Geographic Society.

The entire territory of the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—which Russia occupied to constitute buffer states between itself and Germany—is slightly smaller than Missouri. The land is flat, scoured smooth by glaciers. Many lakes dot the region which may be compared to Minnesota.

Although no natural boundaries separate these Baltic states from the old part of Russia on the east or from East Prussia on the southwest, the people have preserved their national traditions through centuries of foreign influence. The Esths are akin to the Finns, while the Latvians and Lithuanians also are Slavic races.

People Mostly Farmers

Their lakes and forests continue southward into the eastern part of Poland, which Russia annexed in the fall of 1939. Although some lumber is produced, farming is the principal occupation of the peasants. They live in log houses, thatched with rye, and heated by porcelain stoves set in the walls.

This farm land merges into the Pripet Marshes, which have been the scene of heavy fighting and which extend eastward into White Russia, one of the Soviet Republics. The marsh area is one of the most isolated in Europe. There are so few roads into the vast swamp that most transportation is by water. Inasmuch as the marshes make military operations impossible, the Russo-German battle line has been diverted to the north and the south.

In White Russia the people speak a separate dialect. Their hair, in contrast with the typical Russian black, is brown, with a reddish tinge. Their traditional white costumes—smocks, shoes, leggings, and homespun coats—apparently gave the republic its name.

The Crowded Section

East of White Russia and north of the Ukraine lies the great block of west-central Russia, a core area that has a greater proportion of the Soviet Union's population and industry, but fewer of the mineral resources, than the mere size would indicate.

At the northwest corner, in the nation's second largest city and leading port, are the 3,200,000 inhabitants of Leningrad. This is the former remarkable town of St. Petersburg, built by order of Peter the Great in 1702 in an area of swamp land. It was intended to give Russia, then largely Asiatic, "a window to look out upon Europe."

Here, in the latitude of southern Greenland, the first hydroelectric station in Soviet Russia helped push the semi-feudal nation into the machine age. Leningrad industry now produces turbines, cellulose, ships, railroad cars, machines, and machine tools, using iron shipped in from mines north of the Arctic Circle. Its electric power system is fueled in part by peat. The Zvanka works near by is one of the country's three aluminum - processing plants.

Moscow the Ancient

Some 400 air miles to the southeast on the spacious steppes or prairies of central Russia lies Moscow, the 800-year-old capital that has grown to be a crowded modern metropolis of 4,000,000 people. Farther east than Istanbul or Egypt, the towers of the ancient Kremlin rise in the easternmost European capital, the government center for a sixth of the earth's surface and a twelfth of the world's inhabitants.

With one of the most extensive electric power systems in Europe and newly developed fuel from the Moscow brown coal basin, the city's industries turn out most of the ball bearings for the machinery of the nation, quantities of automobiles and trucks, chemicals, electric generators and other electrical equipment, railroad locomotives, machine tools, and textiles.

Since the Moscow-Volga Canal, in size comparable with the Panama Canal, makes this inland city a port, it supports shipyards also.

Though 20 years ago the seat of almost all Russian industry, the Leningrad-Moscow area now has less than half the country's industrial plants. This has resulted from the Soviet policy of establishing vital factories out of reach of possible attack from the west. The majority of the country's railroad mileage radiates from Leningrad and Moscow.

Lush Flax Region

West of Moscow spreads the marshy, glacier-scraped plain of the Smolensk and Kalinin regions—the latter named for the president of the U.S.S.R—where more long-fibered flax is grown than all non-Russian Europe produces.

Northeast of Moscow begins the vast stretch of Russia's sub-Arctic timberland, where fir trees, pines, and birches grow in unbroken reaches to the horizon, with snow beneath them in the long winter and abundant mushrooms in summer.

There the medieval trading post of Yaroslavl on the upper Volga, now a city of nearly 300,000 people, is the center of a northern industry producing automobiles, trucks, buses, and machines. It has a unit of the Russian synthetic rubber industry, turning out tires. Alcohol from potatoes is used in the process. The near-by city of Ivanovo nearly as large as Yaroslavl, is a textile center—"Russia's Manchester."

South of Moscow stretches the rye-and-barley steppe country that has in recent years begun to produce wheat, sugarbeets, and rubber-yielding plants to relieve demands on the agricultural Ukraine to the south.

Now the provinces around Kursk and Voronezh produce more than a fifth of the country's sugarbeets. Kursk with a population of 120,000, is a center for sugar-refining. Near-by are vast iron ore deposits.

Opposites Rub Elbows

Stretching from the Gulf of Finland north and northeast to the Arctic Ocean is a varied territory—spread over hundreds of thousands of square miles—which includes empty "polar deserts" and pioneer industrial towns; primitive nomad tribes and laboratory-trained farmers; herds of wild reindeer and modern hydroelectric power plants.

On the Finnish side of the line, farthest south, are the populous industrial regions of Finland's lake-splashed southeast, then to the north a sparsely peopled land of thick pine forests, and finally the rocky, treeless Arctic region.

Farther east, lies another important section of the Soviet northwest, the regions south of the White Sea. Despite the harsh climate of the Kola, Karelia and the White Sea areas, much of this far north country in recent years has been opened up for state development.

Large Mineral Deposits

In the mountains of the Kola Peninsula are large deposits of iron, copper, nickel, mica, and aluminum. Soviet authorities estimate that this district has the world's greatest deposit (some two billion tons) of apatite, a rock rich in phosphorous which is used for fertilizer.

Timber and building materials are among other resources. Furs and fisheries long offered the only source of livelihood for primitive nomad tribes.

In the White Sea areas east of Kola and Karelia is a large share of the Soviet Union's great forest belt which extends all the way to the Ural Mountains. There motor saws and other machines have replaced the old ax and hand-saw methods.

In recent years, Soviet authorities have planted numerous colonies in the Kola, Karelia and White Sea areas. New airways, power and radio stations have appeared, as well as factories, mining camps, dockyards, tractor stations, and hydroelectric works. Scientific outposts have been established for the study of weather and other factors affecting man and his work in the far north.

In this land of the "frozen desert" are now found cattle-breeding and vegetable-raising farms. Soviet authorities estimate that the population of the Kola Peninsula rose from 14,000 in 1913 to more than 200,000 by 1936. The Karelian republic has an estimated population of nearly half a million.

British Press Pools Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That the big problem of paper supplies to the British printing trade had been carefully considered by the whole of the newspaper proprietors was disclosed recently by Lord Southwood, who is chairman of one of the biggest printing firms in England.

The necessity for this arose when the Scandinavian countries were overrun early in 1940. It was decided then to form a company, called the Newsprint Supply Company, to deal with the co-operative buying of newsprint manufactured in Canada and Newfoundland to supplement the home-produced quantity. Newspapers which had built up large reserve stocks of newsprint generously agreed to pool their stocks for the benefit of those who had not. Allocations to each paper have been made according to needs, the selling price being the same to all.

The Newsprint Company imports the maximum amount obtainable and this works out at less than 25 per cent of pre-war consumption. Every means of conserving space is utilized, such as the number and size of pages, size of margins, and so on. In addition to this many publications have been temporarily suspended or amalgamated so as to preserve the good will until better times come again.

British Tank Needs Placed at 50,000

LONDON (BPS)—Pointing out that the Germans have conquered most of Europe with their huge forces of tanks and that their sweep into Russia has been slowed mainly because of the Russian tank fleets, military experts here declare Britain needs 50,000 tanks to win the war.

Such a tremendous force of mechanized cavalry was believed to be urgently necessary in view of the tank clashes now taking place in Russia, where, during the first three days of the present campaign it has been estimated that a total of 3,000 tanks was lost by both sides.

Medium tanks cost approximately $60,000, small tanks approximately $40,000; on this basis, it is estimated that Britain will have to spend at least $2,500,000,000 to bring its tank forces up to the figure believed necessary by experts to defeat the Germans.

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RAF Seen Rapidly Wresting Air Ascendancy From Germany

Mighty aerial 'invasions' of continent held certain to bring ultimate defeat of Nazis.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—Completing last night more than 150 intense raids on Germany since the Russo-German war began, the RAF is building up with each bomb burst the feeling that Britain is rapidly establishing air ascendancy over the Luftwaffe.

Visiting centers concerned with Britain's intensified sky campaign against the Reich, this writer not only heard this opinion expressed, but also that nearly a month of large-scale dawn to dawn raids is a tale of increasing Allied air offensive which must ultimately negative Nazi military might.

The opinion was not ventured boastfully. It was stated as a matter of inevitable fact by persons in a good position to assess the rise of Britain's airpower at this time when the Germans are having a heavy drain on theirs through deepening committments on the Russian front.

The weight of the blows with which the RAF is hammering the Reich and the occupied countries from the air day and night has become so heavy that writers of one RAF official communiqué this week felt justified in using the word "invade" to describe the activities of large bomber forces sent out simultaneously on night raids.

Dawn to dawn raids on Western Germany—notably Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley and shipping centers along the coast—have been followed up by large-scale daylight assaults on Northern France and the so-called "invasion ports." The pattern was followed today when bombers escorted by large numbers of fighter craft swept across the Channel to bomb the German-held Channel coast following a night of heavy raids on the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven. The fact that the RAF continues these night and day raids—especially the daylight raids—obviously indicates that German opposition to them is at least not strong enough to discourage them.

Raids on Italy Significant

Furthermore, it is significant that while these intensified raids have been going on, the British have been sufficiently strong to renew heavy night attacks on such points in Italy as Naples and the island of Sicily, as well as Crete and occupied Greece.

The RAF has seldom been guilty of exaggeration and when it says a "large force" was over each of five separate German cities that can be taken to mean that the bomber command is now able to dispatch hundreds of planes on a simultaneous attack—even though the period of darkness these summer nights is only about four hours.

For the past fortnight almost every night raid on Germany has been followed up by large-scale day raids on Germany and the occupied countries along the Channel coast. Inevitably the toll taken of RAF bombers since the big offensive began has shown a decided increase. On July 10, for instance, the British admitted the loss of 11 planes in combat. But the question of replacements is no longer an embarrassing one for the British and this week I have lined up an American-made striking force that is ready to hit the Germans harder than they have ever been hit before.

Twenty Boeing Bombers

These are the 20 Boeing 17C bombers which have flown across the Atlantic in completion of a cash down order a year and a half ago and which are heralds of new and improved Boeing machines to come later under the provisions of the Lease-Lend law.

"Fortress One," as the Air Ministry has renamed the Boeing type already on hand, is a plane of which British pilots speak most highly. In fact, they describe it as the best bomber there is, taking together the weight of the missiles it can carry and the distance, speed and height it can carry them. It can carry 8,000 pounds of bombs 2,000 miles.

The "Fortress" fairly bristles with guns to cover attacks from rear, front, above and below and in construction it is the nearest thing to a block of flats produced in the way of service aircraft. Aft is the gunners' department with weapons firing out the side through transparent "blisters" and downward through a hatch forward of that is the radio operator's cabin with more guns firing through the hatch at the top, and thence if you take a walk through the bomb department you come to the pilots' cockpit with seats and controls for two. Above is a hatch for the captain of the craft to make stellar reckonings and below, in the nose of the ship, is a cabin for the navigator and bomb aimer where is operated the gyroscopically controlled Sperry Bombsight for which great accuracy is claimed by marksmen who have used it on Nazi shipping.

Engines' Power Saved

What makes the all around performance of the machine so exceptional is the system of supercharging worked by the flow of exhaust gases, thereby using up none of the power in the four Wright Cyclone 1,200 horsepower engines.

The "Fortress" has a range close on to 2,500 miles at a cruising speed of 220 miles an hour, but its special superchargers give it a valuable capacity for reaching 305 miles an hour at 25,000 feet.

The crew varies in number between seven and nine and there is an elaborate system of telephonic intercommunication, although the noise of the engines doesn't forbid conversation by ordinary means.

Sitting in the pilots' seat this writer couldn't help thinking the "fortress" was a prodigious amount of airplane to handle with its wingspan of 103 feet and a length of 68 feet, but a pilot who had flown it said it was "more comfortable than any other service machine and free from any vice."

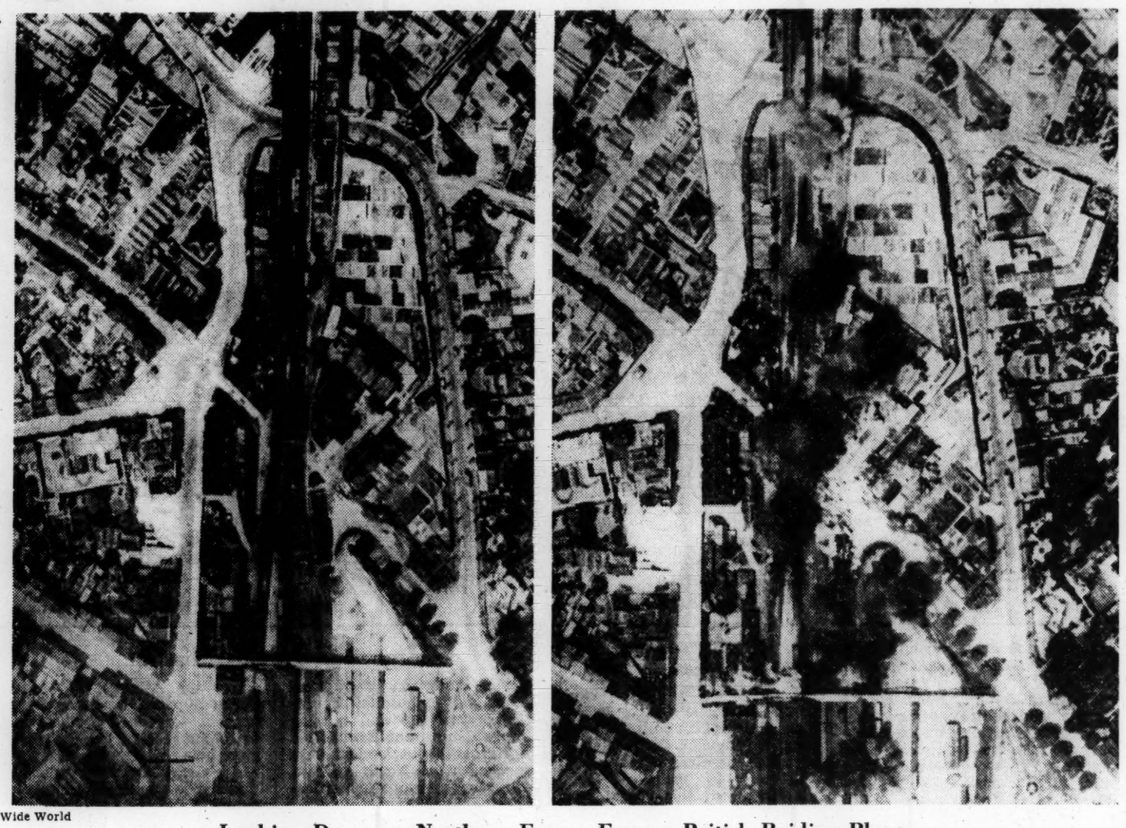
The "Fortress" has operated at 36,000 feet with British crews. Her capacity for big performance at high altitude is only one of the "Fortress'" special attributes. It can fly on only two of its motors with a full load, can climb with it on three, can maintain height unloaded on one—which means that on a bombing trip it could have three motors put out of action, jettison its bombs, and get home by using a crossfeed system to supply the surviving engine from the gasoline store routed to the other three.

Important Industry

Turning American planes over to the RAF is becoming an important British industry, and at the assembly depot, where this writer saw the latest array of Boeings being modified for operational purposes, large buildings were allotted for use as special maintenance shops for Pratt and Whitney, Allison, and Wright engines. Engines go in for servicing after 120 hours of flying, and work on them is done by former motor garage mechanics who have volunteered for this work and have been specially trained in a three months' course.

Such is the shape of things to come for Britain on the line of attack. On the line of defense such an improvement has been achieved in the detection of marauding bombers that night fighter pilots are confident of continuing to exact a heavy price from raiders if and when Nazi raids are resumed on the scale they were launched before the Germans came to grips with Russia.

One night this week this writer was in a watchtower at a night fighter station when the Luftwaffe came over, and it was heartening to appreciate the way the defenders put out and kept on the trail of their quarry. "It seems only a short while ago that we just used to take off and hope for the best," said one pilot, "knowing it would be almost sheer chance if we met anything. But now . . . well, it's very different, and if the 'Jerries' are around they know we aren't likely to be far away."



Wide World

Looking Down on Northern France From a British Raiding Plane

At the left, the British pilot looks down on the Marshalling Yard at Hazebrouck, an important freight center in Nazi-occupied northern France. At the right, the same scene a few minutes later, with the bombs dropped by the RAF pilot bursting along the railroad tracks. The bomb bursts show the pilot's remarkable accuracy. Photo passed by British censor.

Wheat Penalty Protest Grows

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12 (AP)—Alva O. Bitner, farmer, said today he believed from 100,000 to 150,000 farmers in the Untied States "are waiting to join a national protest organization" to fight the 49-cents-a-bushel penalty for marketing wheat over the Federal quota.

Mr. Bitner, who farms 250 acres near Wendell Willkie's Rush County property, said he based his estimates on communications from other States. The newly formed Indiana Marketing Quota Protest Association, of which he is Secretary-Treasurer, was planned as a nucleus of such a movement, he said.

In May the Nation's wheat growers approved by a better than two-thirds vote marketing quotas for this year under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. They decided farmers selling more wheat than the normal produce of their allotted acreage should be charged a penalty on each excess bushel.

Before the referendum, Congress had fixed the penalty at half the basic loan rate, thus increasing it from 15 to 49 cents. Although notice of the loan rate and penalty was given before the vote, Lamont O'Harra, New Castle banker-farmer, charged in protest meetings the boost was "changing the rules in the middle of the game" and would bankrupt many Indiana growers.

Yoo-Hoo Troops: We Can 'Take It'

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12 (AP)—Men of the 110th (Yoo-Hoo) Battalion feel they can "take it" and are indignant over adverse reaction to punishment given them for "yoo-hooing" at shorts-clad girls here, a second Army spokesman said last night on his return from Camp Robinson, Ark., where the unit is stationed.

"The morale of the men has never been so high," the officer declared. "They are aggrieved that they should be thought such sissies and weaklings that they can't 'take it.' They feel they well deserved their punishment."

The punishment—having to return to Memphis and then hike 15 of the 150 miles back to camp—was ordered by Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear who was playing golf in civilian garb as the soldiers passed the links and whistled and yelled at the girls. The unit was en route to camp from maneuvers in Tennessee.

The second Army spokesman said the soldiers considered circulating a "round robin" asking that Congressmen and others halt their criticism of the general. They abandoned the idea, however, when told this would be a breach of military discipline, the officer declared.

Wheat Experts Study Surplus While Europe Seeks Bread

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—While war continues to make bread scarce in Europe, anti-Axis wheat producers are meeting here to puzzle over disposition of another bumper world wheat crop.

Only a remnant of the score of nations that once met together as the International Wheat Advisory Committee are present at the sessions called by the United States Government. In attendance are officials of the Argentine, Australian, Canadian, United Kingdom and United States governments.

Temporarily these nations are having to practically close their eyes to all of Europe outside of the British Isles and dispose of their wheat surpluses at home, even if it means feeding them to cattle, or burning them for fuel.

"With a world crop expected to be about the same as last year, total world wheat supplies in 1941-42 will again be of record size," says the Department of Agriculture's latest wheat report. "Increases in the United States, Canada and Argentina will more than offset reductions in Australia, Europe and North Africa."

Carryover Estimated

The carryover of old wheat in the United States on July 1 was about equivalent to 60 per cent of a year's domestic needs, Department reports show. By next July, the quantity on hand will be almost equal to a whole year's needs.

In Canada supplies are also over-abundant. If the crop there turns out as large as is now expected, the quantity on hand would be almost sufficient to take care of the country's domestic needs for years and in addition provide exports equal to the five-year prewar average. Argentine storage facilities have been taxed.

Because of unsettled world conditions, there are great gaps in the Department of Agriculture's world estimate, but available information indicates reductions in the wheat crops of China, Japan and India, due to adverse weather conditions. Australian production has also been cut by a prolonged dry spell. No estimate at all is available for Soviet Russia.

Present crop prospects in Europe indicate production larger than the very small crop of last year but still below the 1931-40 average.

Immediate aim of the Washington conference is to find ways of providing adequate storage for current wheat surpluses and to check further expansion. If such a plan can be worked out, the granary established may eventually lay the groundwork for a practical application after the war of one of President Roosevelt's four freedoms—freedom from want.

The United States has already taken costly steps to prevent a slump in returns to wheat farmers. Current prices in the United States are now about 40 cents higher than existing export price levels and this spread will probably widen later in the season as the new loan program on an 85 per cent of parity level becomes effective. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the new loan rate to farmers will be about 98 cents a bushel. In aquition he will get about 18 cents additional in conservation payments.

Import Quotas

In order to build the wall even stronger around the United States wheat farmer, President Roosevelt recently proclaimed establishment of import quotas allowing the importation of 795,000 bushels of wheat and 3,815,000 pounds of wheat products from Canada, and from 13 other countries combined 5,000 bushels of wheat and 185,000 pounds of wheat products.

Wheat delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture as security for loans is used chiefly for relief purposes in the United States and in nations fighting totalitarianism.

Through the American Red Cross American wheat or flour has been dispatched to Finland, Unoccupied France, Spain, China, and Egypt. The flour being consumed in Egypt was originally intended for Greece but that nation had surrendered before it reached its destination and it was diverted to British refugees in Egypt. Generally the British are not asking for American flour but are drawing on Empire surpluses.

The meeting now going on in Washington is in reality a wheat traffic conference, looking not only to co-ordinate regulation of supply but of its most beneficial use as a future factor in peace and wellbeing for the world.

Farmer Burns Wheat Over AAA

JACKSON, Mich., July 12 (AP)—Shock by shock, a Jackson County farmer, rebelling against what he terms is "too much Government dictatorship on crops," is burning his 17-acre wheat field.

The irate farmer, Marion Hatt, began destroying the wheat yesterday when Halbert Bernstein, a United States Soil Conservation Service official, refused him a wheat marketing permit because he exceeded the AAA quota by two acres.

Told that he would have to store the grain or pay the Government a penalty of 49 cents a bushel for the excess acreage before a permit would be issued," Mr. Hatt retorted:

"I'll burn the whole thing before I'll let the Government tell me what I can do with it."

Rain intervened when Mr. Hatt had the job half-done but he said he would "finish it up" today.

"This is my farm and my wheat," he said. "I did not vote to come under the marketing quota and I'd rather burn the wheat than have to come under the quota to be able to sell it."

"He's burning up his own money," said Mr. Bernstein, "and it's not the Government that set up the regulations. The marketing quota was voted by 80 per cent of the Nation's wheat growers."

Neighbors attempted unsuccessfully to dissuade him from carrying out his plan.

"I wish I had known about this a week earlier," said Mr. Hatt. "It cost me $8 to have the wheat shocked. If I had burned it before shocking the ashes would have been distributed over the whole field."

Mr. Hatt inherited a 240-acre farm from his father.

Hotel Claridge to Build $150,000 Convention Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12—A $150,000 convention and banquet hall will be constructed by the Hotel Claridge, it was announced by Gerald R. Trimble, General Manager, today. The structure, which will follow the same architectural lines of the hotel, will accommodate 500 for a banquet and 800 when used as an auditorium.

Walter Thomas of Philadelphia is the architect. Construction will start immediately after the summer season to reach completion by early next spring.

Tuition Fees Boosted To Meet Higher Costs

CINCINNATI, Ohio., July 12 (AP)—University of Cincinnati Trustees announced yesterday tuition increases of $10 for the first semester and $5 for the second semester for full-time students, and $2 for the first semester and $1 for the second semester for evening college and part-time students.

The increases, the Board said, will go "toward meeting the increased cost of coal, supplies, equipment and general maintenance resulting from the national emergency."

Portugal Puts New Emphasis On the Azores

LISBON, Portugal, July 11 (AP)—Portuguese determination to defends the Azores was declared anew today by the influential Diario Mandan, organ of the Government Party, in an editorial directed squarely at the United States.

The new outburst of editorial vehemence came with two developments indicating Portugal's watchfulness over her Atlantic island:

1. Another contingent of troops sailed yesterday for the Azores. It was the second to go in two days, the fourth in three months and one of the largest dispatched there so far.

2. Plans were announced for Gen. Oscar Carmona, President of Portugal, to leave July 20 on a one-month tour of the strategic island group.

Portugal protested to the United States after President Roosevelt, in his May 27 fireside chat, mentioned the Azores as a potential foothold for German operations.

Assailing what it called continued talk in the United States about military occupation of the Azores, Diario Mandan declared the exchange of diplomatic notes should have closed the matter, "at least because of the elementary duties of courtesy if not of respect for one's own honor and that of others."

Portugal always has regarded the United States as "one of the last irreducible bulwarks defending certain principles of law and international morality," the editorial said.

But, it added, the new theory of the Western Hemisphere defense requirements, as presented by the United States, "does away with all that idealism and opens the way to the most perilous adventures."

In such circumstances, the newspaper asserted, "it is legitimate that nations like Portugal protest against pretensions affecting their dignity and rights of national sovereignty and affirm aloud before the world their will and right to resist any aggression, no matter where it comes from."

Plane Traffic Shows Big Gain In Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Continued increases in air travel between the Americas, attributed to closer Hemisphere relations in business, defense, and diplomacy, and also to a swelling tourist trade, are shown in reports released for the month of June.

Air routes serving the Caribbean area and the East coast of South America as far south as Buenos Aires, Argentina, through the gateway at Miami carried a total of 7,217 passengers for the month, an increase of 1,645, or approximately 30 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1940.

This increase maintained a steady growth in international travel through the area. To handle this traffic, Clipper ships flew a total of almost half a million miles.

With the inauguration of a new and swifter type of Clipper service, on July 1, between Miami and Havana, only 90 minutes flying time now separates the island republic of Cuba from the United States. The first schedules are operating three times daily, leaving Miami at 8 a. m. and at 1:30 and 2 p. m., returning from Havana's airport at 10 a. m. and 3:30 and 4 p. m.

The new streamlined Clippers, operated from Miami's Municipal Airport, instead of the Dinner Key base, are an advanced type of Douglas land plane carrying 21 passengers. The first air service between Miami and Havana, inaugurated nearly 13 years ago, was by means of land planes for several years, until flying boats were adopted. The 230-mile line at present is the world's busiest international air route, with more than 50,000 travelers carried between the sister cities of the Gulf Stream.

German Moviegoers Asked to Enthuse

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Reports of lowered morale among German civilians reach Stockholm daily, Bernard Valery, Stockholm correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said today.

He said the German press yesterday carried an appeal to moviegoers to show more enthusiasm for military newsreels and declared that leaving the theater at once after the reels are shown (meaning apparently no pause for applause) shows "either thoughtlessness or something worse."

According to Mr. Valery's version of the press appeal, it said this attitude of moviegoers would not be tolerated.

BBC Overseas Post To Be Filled by Bliss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Arthur Bliss, British composer of the Piano Concerto produced by the British Council at the New York World's Fair, has been appointed Assistant Overseas Music Director of the British Broadcasting Company, it is announced here.

The compositions of Arthur Bliss include the ballet "Checkmate," produced at Sadlers Wells Theater, London, and the incidental music to H. G. Wells' film, "Things to Come." For some years before the war Mr. Bliss was a member of the BBC's professional Music Advisory Panel.

Braw Scots Train in Secret; West Coast a Proving Ground

By the Associated Press

WITH THE SCOTTISH COMMAND—Locked in the fastnesses of the Highlands and hidden in the ample valleys of the Lowlands, the British Army is training the successors to the famed Scots divisions of the World War and the 51st Highland Division of this war which almost was wiped out in France and Flanders.

Scotland holds more secrets than the training of these divisions, however. Its western coast has become a vast proving ground for new instruments of war. Travel there is strictly forbidden, but rumors of vast instruments of destruction under test thrive in cities over the border.

Five historic Scots regiments—the Highland regiments of song and story—are turning out newly-trained battalions at their depots. To the young Scot, farmer in Caithness or clerk in Edinburgh, there is no group of regiments more valued than these: The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Black Watch, the Cameron Highlanders, the Gordon Highlanders and the Seaforth Highlanders.

Once a Kingdom

Behind the skirling pipes of these regiments marches the best blood in Scotland, a land that never has forgotten it once was a sovereign kingdom.

The Scots themselves, these regiments and other Lowland regiments, will fight to hold Scotland against invasion. They are backed by a steadily-increasing artillery establishment, some of the best of the British heavy bombers and a small but highly efficient patrol unit of fighter and reconnaissance aircraft which sweep the eastern coast daily and guard with the Fleet air arm the all-important harbors of the Orkneys.

The threat of full-scale invasion from Germany is not as great here in the north as in the south. Experts are agreed that ability to support invasion with fighter aircraft is a must of German invasion. Scotland is 230 miles from the Norwegian coast's biggest airfields and Royal Air Force officers agree that this is too far for effective fighter support.

Mobility Stressed

The Scottish Command has emphasized mobility. The defensive divisions are all motorized; the artillery except that in fixed defenses is driven north and south and east and west in perennial exercises and tanks have shoved their blunt noses down the streets of tiny fishing villages where an automobile still is a rarity.

The Scottish version of the Home Guard is more interesting than its prosaic formation south of the Tweed.

In Glasgow and the other industrial areas it is similar to the Home Guard in England—farm boys, bank clerks, machinists, clergymen and bakers.

But above Edinburgh it changes, a reminder that much of Scotland is as rough as much of Montana. There the Home Guard has been recruited from men who have spent their lives fishing and hunting, who give their occupation as farming but who spend far more time with trout and salmon flies and shotguns than on their farms.

This Home Guard never has been trained—as it has in England—as a part of the regular Home Army. Instead it has been maintained as a mobile guerrilla force. It covers a tremendous amount of territory, is composed of men who can—and do—track deer in dense forests and hence have no worries over tracking parachutists. It probably has the highest percentage of trained marksmen of any force in the world.

Dakar Defenses Are Readied Against Attempted Landing

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 11 (AP)—Informed circles here said yesterday that the defenses at Dakar, French West African port and hopping-off point for South America, were being made ready to meet any possible new landing attempt.

While details of the land defenses at Dakar were not disclosed here, the French asserted that the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu had been completely repaired after being damaged in a battle last summer with the British and that other warships in the harbor are ready for action.

Nazis at Work

LONDON, July 12—Vichy reports yesterday that the defenses of the West African port of Dakar are being strengthened attach added significance to a recent account circulated here that Nazi experts are engaged in fortifying the French port.

The account is contained in an eyewitness report by a French Foreign Legion officer who was in charge of labor gangs at several French bases. His interview from Lisbon, whence he recently escaped, is published in the Daily Express.

The officer reports that hundreds of German technical experts are fortifying Dakar, Casablanca, Mers El Kebir, near Oran on the Mediterranean, and other French African ports in a drive to dominate the south Atlantic sea lanes.

The number of Nazi experts engaged in the work was estimated by the officer to be about 4,500. Germans, he continued, are manning anti-aircraft batteries and installing coastal batteries.

Casablanca was described by the officer as a veritable storehouse for numerous types of military equipment. The incomplete battleship Jean Bart and the damaged battleship Richelieu—damaged in the abortive Free French atack on Dakar—are tied up in the harbor. There are about 400 planes, including many light bombers, based at the port, and although these planes lack gasoline, it is expected, the officers said, that two oil tankers with cargoes of aviation fuel from the United States would relieve the shortage.

[United States oil shipments to French North Africa were reopened recently with the understanding that the fuel supplies were to be used only for civilian purposes.]

Nazi submarines were reported to have frequently entered Casablanca and tied at one particular berth, to be refueled and provisioned before setting out on assignments for the German Government.

At Mers El Keber, hundreds of Nazi engineers were reported engaged in salvaging wrecked vessels.

New Dakar Defenses

LISBON, July 12 (AP)—Military observers reaching Lisbon from Africa said last night their information indicated that the French are busily strengthening defenses at Dakar, French West African port of great strategic importance to the south Atlantic, against a threat of American occupation.

Modern long-range coastal batteries have been installed since the abortive attempt to of Free French forces last year to seize the strategic naval base, they said, and newly-constructed airports ringing the town provide bases for an estimated 200 fighters and bombers.

Naval units described as "adequate to meet anything except a full dress attack" are based there.

Capital Blows Cold, Hot: Arizona Soldiers Hot

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 12 (AP)—Luke Field flying cadets had 48 hours of pleasant anticipation, at least.

Wednesday Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D), Arizona, telegraphed that the War Department had approved a cooling system for the barracks.

Yesterday Senator Carl Hayden (D), Arizona, telegraphed that the War Department had not approved the cooling system.

P. S. The temperature at Phoenix yesterday was 108.

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The Week in Focus: U. S. Naval Guards in Iceland to Protect Aid for Britain

Blitz Against Russia Slowed; Americas Curbing Jungle War

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While German energies were absorbed on the eastern front, Britain and America moved swiftly in the west.

Iceland, strategic island dominating North Atlantic shipping lanes, came under protective custody of American naval forces on invitation by the Icelandic Government. Relief of British troops from Iceland for service elsewhere was foreseen, but Prime Minister Churchill said some British forces would be kept on the island.

Nazi Germany's blitzkrieg against Russia, whether merely pausing to amass new offensives, as Berlin claims, or fought to a standstill, as Moscow has it, made few advances this week.

The Stalin Line evidently held. Nazi war communiqués were limited to terse generalities on latest operations, while recounting earlier victories at length.

Rome and Vichy, less reserved in their comments than Berlin, admitted the Nazis were encountering stiffer resistance than they had anticipated.

In the air, Britain struck harder as the days passed. RAF bombers ranged deeply into Western Germany. Some of them dropped new "super-special" 4,000-pound bombs. Returning pilots said these bombs destroyed everything in their inverted cone of explosion from the point of impact, clipping off buildings at the ground or at the upper floors in widening circles.

Vichy French defenders of Syria asked the Allies for an armistice, then, under Nazi pressure, refused British terms. Confusing reports ensued as German planes rushed troops to Aleppo to keep up the unequal struggle. Then the French in Syria suddenly sued for peace.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell arrived in India to assume command of Britain's forces there as the Nazi invasion of Russia posed new strategic tests across the entire Near East.

At Cairo, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, formerly commander in India, took over where General Wavell left off. Between them, they now command a front spreading eastward toward Asia.

Japan and China entered on July 7 their fifth year of warfare along a stalemated front comparable in length to the 2,000-mile war zone between Russia and the Nazi forces.

Along those two vast fronts the war encompassed the earth's largest single land mass, while at sea and in the air America and Britain prepared for new moves.

President Roosevelt's order to the U. S. Navy to keep the sea lanes clear to Iceland and other strategic outposts of American defense, raised the issue of shooting-war. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee started an investigation.

Iceland: U. S. in War Zone?

Washington's growing determination to take any step deemed essential for defense of the Western Hemisphere, as illustrated by the Iceland occupation, brought forth expressions of national support. Even some isolationists gave their limited approval. Others became alarmed over reports that Iceland meant shooting-war, and that further occupations were on the way.

In Iceland, as in the Red Sea where American supply ships have been arriving nearly one a day with supplies for Britain's armies in the Near East, America is refusing to stay out of a war zone proclaimed by Berlin. Under the Neutrality Act, the President decides where American ships and nationals may go.

Iceland occupies such an important strategic position in the North Atlantic that Britain sent troops in May, 1940, shortly after Germany had invaded Denmark. The Icelanders later gave up their connection with the Danish Crown, and proclaimed an independent Republic. Iceland actually is one of the oldest existing democracies, having an Althing, or Parliament, dating from 930 A. D. Unarmed for centuries, this peaceful isle has no jail!

Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson asked and received assurances that America would respect Iceland's sovereignty and maintain adequate forces, including aircraft, to defend the island. American fighting units are thus brought within less than 1,000 miles of Nazi-held Norway, and from 900 to 1,000 miles above English ports on the Irish Sea.

North Atlantic shipping lanes where Nazi submarines and planes prey on shipping to and from England, cross only a few hours' flying time to the south. United States warships based in Iceland occupy a commanding position for assuring that American lease-lend supplies reach Britain.

Berlin, preoccupied on the Russian front, refrained from vigorous official reactions to the American move in Iceland. An authorized source commented that America's arm is reaching out toward Europe. Rome editorially said that America had entered the war zone, and would have to "take the consequences." Observers gathered this meant sinkings of American ships in the North Atlantic.

Keeping Sea Lanes Open

One passage in President Roosevelt's special message to Congress announcing that Iceland had been garrisoned by Executive action, raised questions about whether it meant shooting-war. The text read:

"As Commander in Chief I have consequently issued orders to the Navy that all necessary steps be taken to insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States, as well as on the seas between the United States and all other strategic outposts."

Laymen who visualized what might be done under this order if German submarines or planes menaced American shipping en route to Iceland with supplies destined for Britain, saw strong probabilities of shooting. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox faced a barrage of newsmen's questions. Three times he read the above paragraph aloud. He said for writers to draw their own conclusions.

Senate Probes Beyond Iceland

On Capitol Hill, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who fought passage of the lease-lend bill, said that the President's message presented "a very persuasive case . . . for occupation of Iceland for purely defensive purposes."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the move was prompted by knowledge that a Nazi seizure of Iceland would be attempted sooner or later in the war of attrition against Britain, or in an attempted invasion.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, isolationist leader, withheld outspoken criticism, saying that "if this is a defensive measure it is one thing, but if it is an offensive movement it is quite different."

Mr. Wheeler, without being named, received a rebuke from Prime Minister Churchill for disclosing in advance the military secret that American forces were being sent to Iceland. Mr. Churchill noted this leak in a personal message to President Roosevelt, complaining that British and American lives had been endangered. The Americans had landed before any official announcements was made.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee summoned Secretary Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to answer regarding shooting implications of the Iceland orders.

Reports persisted that other moves were coming, to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, or possibly Dakar in Africa.

Wendell Willkie visited the White House for a talk with the President. Describing the Iceland move as "necessary," Mr. Willkie said he favored using the Navy to assure shipments to Britain. He also advocated United States bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

President Roosevelt confirmed that American technicians and workers, on British pay, are constructing naval and other bases in Northern Ireland as well as at many other points around the world. He said some 50 bases are using American workmen, and "it is legal."

—Alexander, Evening Bulletin

Changing the Guard

—From "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

There Will Always Be an England

—S. J. Ray, Kansas City Star

However, They're Not Such Amateurs

American Nurses Missing

Seven American Red Cross nurses and a hospital housemother were reported missing after two ships, one British and one former Netherlander, were torpedoed in the North Atlantic. Ten rescued nurses reached Iceland.

Also en route to England across the Atlantic, 11 United States Marines were castaways from a torpedoed Netherlands vessel but reached London safely after being picked up at sea.

An Army air line direct to England to expedite exchange of defense and other officials is being established.

Blitzing the Blitzkrieg

Whatever is to come in Germany's assault against Russia, military observers generally admit that the Red Army in the Stalin Line has disclosed amazing resilience.

Leaving aside Russian claims of successful counterattacks, the sifting of available information indicates that Nazi Panzer divisions have been unable to continue their momentum. At least part of the credit for this delay is given to the fierceness and tenacity of Russian resistance.

Berlin concedes that the main drive, aimed at Moscow by way of the Minsk sector, has stalled at many points. The Nazi explantation is that roads are clogged with wrecked Russian tanks and other equipment.

At no point is it accepted by impartial analysts that the Nazis have pierced the Stalin Line, although jabs into it are admitted where contact has been established, mostly in the north. This line, combining features of fixed position warfare with requirements for meeting blitzkrieg tactics in a war of movement, is said to be 75 miles deep at some points, and extends from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Finland, or more than 1,100 miles.

A deep mystery to the outside world until advancing Nazis had reached its outposts, the Stalin Line is admitted by the Nazis to include many anti-blitz tricks. The Nazis even complain of Russian trickery! Tanks were allowed to roar past, unit after unit, only to find themselves caught in withering rear fire from concealed casements.

Moscow claimed the destruction of numerous armored units, including two divisions in one sector. Whether this is so or not, the familiar lance-thrusts of panzer divisions deep behind opposing lines have not been reported during most of this week.

All along the front, week's end finds large-scale offensive action diminishing, apparently in preparation for a new phase in the campaign.

Jungle Flare-Up

On headwaters of the Amazon River, Peru and Ecuador this week blamed each other for clashes of border guards along the line of disputed territory embracing two-thirds of the total area claimed by Ecuador. It is an old difference dating from colonial times.

The United States, Argentina, and Brazil joined in appealing to both parties for a mediated settlement. Encouraging precedents exist from the Chaco settlement by mediation three years ago between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Argentina celebrated the 125th anniversary of its Declaration of Independence.

Stone Confirmed

All of the three new positions on the United States Supreme Court have been definitely filled by one promotion and two additions. The Senate confirmed former Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and former Attorney General Robert H. Jackson as new Associate Justices.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone stepped to the highest seat in a promotion that is rare on the Court's records. Senate confirmation came while he was vacationing in the mountains of Colorado.

Warden Emeritus

Lewis E. Lawes during 36 years of service in New York State's penal institutions made his name nationally synonymous with forward-looking prison policy. Resigned this week, effective July 15, he leaves Sing Sing to his successor, Robert J. Kirby. Mr. Kirby for 10 years has been principal keeper at Attica State Prison. There he never had a prison break.

'Tepid, Orderly'

Campaigning was never like this on San Juan Hill, or at Valley Forge, or in the Argonne. Camp Lee, Virginia, displays the first shower-bath trailer, complete with elephant-trunk attachment for drawing water from a convenient stream.

Cold water? Oh, no. Tepid or steaming, as No. 3, Rear Rank, may desire.

Stepping forth from the showers, 12 men at a time may don their uniforms, meanwhile sterilized and rough-dried by the same handy contraption on wheels. And it is meant for duty at or near the front lines.

What, no manicure?

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Informed Congress that United States naval forces had occupied Iceland at the invitation of Iceland's Government.

Reiterated the intention of the United States Government to act outside the limits of the strictly-defined Western Hemisphere when and if necessary in the interests of national defense.

Reported as opposing compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and use of armed forces to break strikes in defense industries, as set forth in pending May bill.

After conference with President, Wendell Willkie asserted the United States needs bases in Northern Ireland.

Asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $4,770,065,588 for War Department further to strengthen military might.

Prepared supplementary appropriation requests for ship construction and lend-lease program.

Received Soviet Ambassador Oumansky for conference on Russo-German war and American aid to Soviet.

Senate: Most Senators approved Iceland occupation, although some isolationists remained critical.

Received War Department's proposal to keep draftees and National Guardsmen in service until end of national emergency and to employ them anywhere inside or outside of Western Hemisphere.

Isolationists assailed Icelandic and purported Irish base actions as illegal steps toward undeclared war.

Secretary Knox and Admiral Stark called by Naval Affairs committee to explain new Navy policy in North Atlantic.

Approved $40,000,000 expansion of Tennessee Valley Authority to help relieve power shortages.

House: Threatened congressional investigation of Gen. Ben Lear for disciplining soldiers in "whistling incident."

Voted draft age of 28, and requirement that draft boards publicly give reasons for deferments.

Departments: Navy Department instructed in President's message on Iceland to assure safe communications between that country and United States.

Navy Secretary Knox hints Navy has right to shoot as well as patrol in protecting North Atlantic sea lanes.

June aircraft production: 1,476 military planes to Army, Navy, and Great Britain.

Under Secretary of State Welles announced a United States-Argentina-Brazil proposal for a truce in the Peru-Ecuador hostilities.

War Department announced formation of a separate "air staff" for the Army, which will be patterned after, and very definitely under, command of the Regular Army Staff.

Sale of Tri-Color Blooms On Bastille Day in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Bastille Day, July 14, will be celebrated here with the sale of tri-color cockades of red, white and blue flowers by debutantes and young matrons organized under the auspices of France Forever, organization at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. The sale, to be carried on in leading hotels and restaurants, will be for the benefit of the Free French forces.

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Britain's Waterside Community

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in England

For that large section of the British community which lives alongside water, the war has brought a nation-wide redistribution of prosperity, depression, pleasure, displeasure, opportunity and lack of opportunity.

As an island people, the British tend to live by the sea in both senses of the phrase. But at many places, the section which does so literally and permanently, in order that the rest may do so temporarily at vacation time, is taking a severe knock. Many have gone inland, as a good deal of their trade has done. Others, unwilling or unable to follow suit, "stay put," despite the rapid fall of local trade and Nazi bombs, and the constant threat of invasion.

It is on the east and south coasts that one finds Britain's new "distressed areas," the once gay watering-places now prohbited to holiday-makers in the interests of national defense. The "forbidden" resorts cut off by police and military patrols from free communication with the rest of the country, and at Whitsuntide, when crowds of sea-breeze-seekers went down to Brighton optimistically following peacetime habit, in the face of repeated official warnings, they were met with fatherly reproaches from the law and sent back home forthwith.

Not unnaturally, towns thus affected now wear a faded and a jaded air. After all, a population of soldiers is not a polychromatic asset, and, where there is no such population, the torn billboards of attractions that are no more can be seen even more clearly on the pleasure piers that may no longer be used as sun promenades by the public.

Gay Atmosphere Gone

Gone are the gay blazers and bright frocks of what used to be the nonstop two-day procession along the "front"; the brown-limbed kiddies building castles on the sands; the ice-cream vendors and takers of quick-time photographs; the bathers bobbing around in the surf; the military band with its scarlet and blue uniform, and accent on the brasses; the portly gentleman asleep in the deck chair; the fairy lights in the gardens below the cliff; the people at the "Grand Hotel" who change for dinner; the boarding house "gang" who don't; the "concert-party," the Punch and Judy Show; and all the other twinkling facets that make a British seaside holiday on the "popular" plan.

The national emergency which has taken away this picture of periodic prosperity from so many places has brought an unexpected boom to others through the shuffle and re-deal of the population.

On the southwest seaboard, and in the west, for example, resorts are thronged, as are popular centers in the beautiful Lake District of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the favorite inland reaches of the rivers. The rural population has been multiplied by the efflux from the cities, caused by air raids and the threat of them and, generally speaking, it is about as hard to obtain residential accommodation in villages and provincial towns today as it used to be during "the season" at the seaside in peacetime.

Formerly, the seashore stood for freedom. Now, it stands for the defense of freedom, which means that freedom is curtailed by decrees or defenses and the use of pleasure boats, large or small, is in many cases absolutely forbidden.

Sea for Business Only

The sea itself has become an extremely dangerous place, and the only people afloat on it are those who have to be there, in order to maintain Britain's essential supplies or to safeguard those maintaining them.

For the people whose work lies upon the waves, these are strenuous and hazardous times indeed. Britain has called insistently for the services of every man with experience of shipping aboard large craft or small, and thousands of mercantile ex-officers, seamen, and engineers who have sailed under the Red Ensign—"the old red duster"—are back at sea. Veterans they may have been once; but the job they are now engaged on is a vital one, and they are doing it with all the enthusiasm of youth.

A great number of these old-timers are in the Royal Navy itself, and many leading seamen aboard many minesweepers and other auxiliary vessels are—or were—trawlermen from the fishing industry which has suffered so seriously through the war at sea, with its machine-gunning of non-combatant vessels, its mine-sowing, its bombing from the air.

Accent on Speed

Their response to onslaughts upon them has been to put themselves in the way of giving it as well as taking it. I met one typical veteran trawlerman when out on patrol with one of Britain's minesweepers. He was old enough to have four sons in the Navy, but in the words of one of the officers, "none of the youngsters can touch him" for handiness and seamanship.

In the mercantile marine, as at the shore installations connected with it, the wartime watchword has been "speed" and a great administrative effort has been made to advance the tempo of operations, especially in regard to the "turn around" of ships in the docks. It would not be true to say that the effort has been entirely crowned by success, because the dockers are traditionally independent folk who value the right not to work almost as highly as the right to be well paid when they are working. But things are moving a great deal faster than they were, and the sea traffic to and from Britain is plied with an intensity that makes big demands upon all concerned with carrying it out.

This acceleration has made itself apparent too on those waterways traditionally associated with slow-time transport—the canals. Today there must be more highly-skilled navigators on these narrow ribbons of communication than ever there were before since a plan introduced by Lieut. Col. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport, was designed to offset the transfer of trained canal boatmen into the fighting services by the introduction of sea veterans.

It is another and an "unknown" England that lies alongside the serpentining waterways which were the arteries of commerce before Britain's roads were worthy of the name. Scarcely had the canals got into their stride, however, than the railways got into a much faster stride. That put the canals out of business in an age when speed became the essence of the contract. Now, the conservation of gasoline is a matter that has to be seriously considered, and the old canal routes along which horses and slow-chugging diesel motors can haul heavy loads are taking a fuller share in the war-time burden imposed upon British transport facilities.

Canal Traffic Maintained

War can almost be forgotten, even while sitting on a war cargo, along the canal routes that run far from roads and rail through pastoral landscapes, where there have been few alterations by the canal banks since those newfangled telegraph posts were put up. Not that the Germans have been deceived by this peaceful and meandering camouflage. They have submitted the canal community to some severe ordeals. But the deep-laden boats just glide steadily along.

The big rivers, with which the canals connect, have, by contrast, a grim expression—at least about their mouths. And none so stern as the Thames, which, as it flows through London, plays its part in the Capital's defense as well as its own.

On the River's upper reaches the houseboats are full—of evacuees—and the small pleasure steamers still render possible outings among the beauty spots.

But down river the metropolitan community whose work lay with the catering for pleasure, has been turned to sterner tasks as surely as have been the paddle boats that used to run down from the city to the coast and back, and which ran so gallantly to Dunkirk and back, in company with that strange Armada of assorted craft that the waterside community of Britain produced to rescue "the boys" from the bomb-blasted beaches.

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people—the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the sixth.

Regent of Iceland Hails U. S. Ties In Marking Ratification of Accord

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 12 (AP)—Sveinm Bjoernsson, Regent of Iceland, sent a message today to President Roosevelt marking the ratification of a military agreement between Iceland and the United States.

"I have the honor, Mr. President, of sending you my personal compliments today," Mr. Bjoernsson said. "We remember that the first white man to set foot on the soil of America was Icelander Leif Erikson.

"We also remember that many people of Icelandic descent are now good citizens of the United States, and last, but not least, we recall that the great Nation of the United States has always held on high the flag of liberty and, democracy which we, the Nations of Scandinavian origin, history, language, and culture respect so greatly and which has been so strongly emphasized in Scandinavian co-operation although this co-operation has now unfortunately ceased for the time being.

"At the same time it is our sincere hope and wish that the closer co-operation now beginning between Iceland and the United States may be blessed with good fortune."

U. S. Officers Seen In Iceland in May

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Visitors to Iceland, who have just returned to England, said today that United States Army officers, who apparently were the vanguard of the United States occupational force, were there as early as mid-May.

"I was sitting in a hotel restaurant in Reykjavik one night," said one of these visitors, "when I heard American voices.

"Somebody asked, 'will they take American money here,' and another said, 'boy, they'll take it anywhere.'

"I turned around and saw six United States officers at the table behind me. Four more in civilian clothes were behind them. I asked them what they were doing in Iceland and they said 'you'll have to ask the captain.'"

Quakers Plan French Refuges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—A plan for the establishment of destitute French and evacuee families in abandoned villages in the southern departments of France, proposed by the American Friends Service Committee in Toulouse, was today made public by Friends Service Committee headquarters here.

The Committee reports that there are a number of villages in southern France, deserted after the war of 1914-'18 or because living was hard, where new families could be installed and industries built at small cost.

Two Villages Rise

Proving the practicality of the plan, the American Committee adds, is the fact that rebuilding of two such villages is already under way, the Unitarian Service Committee having assumed financial responsibility for one of them. The Toulouse Committee estimates that a large-scale resettlement program could be initiated at a cost of $2,700 and proposes that some American communities might wish to raise funds for the work, each community sponsoring a village, even as cities and towns have sponsored American destroyers traded to Britain.

Typical of the villages which might be rebuilt and settled with evacuee or French families and industry, it was said, is Cordes, built in the ninth and twelfth centuries. Beginning 30 years ago, handicraft industries began to be abandoned there, and now the town of 700 houses has only 600 inhabitants.

A small nucleus of handicraft artists has settled there, since the German armistice, and are seeking to attract other workers in glass, porcelain, forged iron and other workshop trades.

Refuge for Homeless

Another village is Penne, with 150 empty houses, mostly of stone and easily repaired. There 18 persons, specialists in the manufacture of toys, have been selected as the town's first new inhabitants and have obtained orders from toy shops in the larger communities. A workshop for furniture making is also foreseen for Penne.

With a little planning and assistance in initial rent-paying and supplying milk and vegetables for the children, the deserted communities could be made to prosper once again, supplying refuge for hundreds of homeless families, the Friends Service Committee says.

The American Friends Service Committee added that the Treasury Department has not approved its application for the purchase of 243 tons of Swiss milk, which will be used for relief purposes in Unoccupied France, and said contributions were welcomed from individuals and committees to help pay for the milk.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, July 12, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Walks in the Park With Nannie Are Now Scrambles on Scotch Hills With Children

An Inventory—After a Year in Scotland

By Sylvia Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kingussie, Inverness-shire

A group of young London mothers of the professional class, who had brought their families to Scotland after the fall of France, were taking stock the other day of what changes nearly a year of evacuation had worked in the children. They were surprised and pleased to be able to say that the ill wind of war had actually blown good to these youngsters. Their physical and mental development in that year had been remarkable.

The London life from which they had come is not, of course, an ideal life for children of even fairly well-to-do parents. It tends to turn them out neatly dressed and with pretty manners, but lacking in independence of spirit, too narrow in their friendships and outlook, and rather too physically timid.

Difficult To Counteract

All this is difficult to counteract when children have to be bearled by a Nannie whenever they go out, owing to traffic dangers; where they have nothing more natural to play in than Kensington Gardens; and where they must attend private schools because their parents cannot bring themselves to expose them either to the accent or the doubtful cleanliness of some of the children in the Government schools.

Coming to a village of about a thousand people in the Central Highlands of Scotland, the London mothers found that these various city drawbacks had vanished. They found that the admitted excellence of Scottish education was well borne out in the village school, and that they need not have any hesitation in sending their children to this school. With the real northern spirit of equality, bred of the old Highland clan system, everyone, from doctor and minister to crofter and roadmender, sent children there. If the children acquired a slight accent it was no matter—there were none of the dropped aitches or "ow-y" vowels of the south, merely a pleasant stressing of the "r's" and the rich "ch's" of a people scarcely a generation away from the Gaelic. Moreover, the district nurse had pronounced every head in the school to be clean.

Traffic was scanty, except on the one main road, and the children could go out and about by themselves with safety to meet and make friends.

And The Hills!

And the hills lay at the backdoor, a vast natural playground of tussocky heather and gray granite boulder — scrambling-space, if need be, for all the children in the kingdom.

Here are some of the changes worked by a year of this new life in one typical London family of three, ranging from four to ten years old.

To begin with the children have grown right out of the narrow, rather snobbish groove in which they moved in London days, when they used to refer loftily to "poor children" as if they were some strange kind of animal. They have learned now to mix and get on with children of all types, and from all parts of the country, because, besides its usual complement of local children, the village school is crammed with evacuees from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, and half-a-dozen other places. They have friends both among the local children and among the evacuees and are getting a wealth of companionship such as they never dreamed of before.

Doing for One Another

For the first time they find themselves without a Nannie to wait on them, or to surround them with "don't's," and this freer, and at the same time more responsible life has made them much more independent. Six-year-old takes herself to school, and in the afternoon to play with whichever of her classmates she likes; and on Sundays she gravely and competently conducts Four-year-old to Sunday School. Ten-year-old will put the family to bed, or mind the neighbor's baby, or help with the cooking. She is already canvassing the possibilities of a summer holiday job as a messenger-girl or caddy to get money for War Savings Stamps.

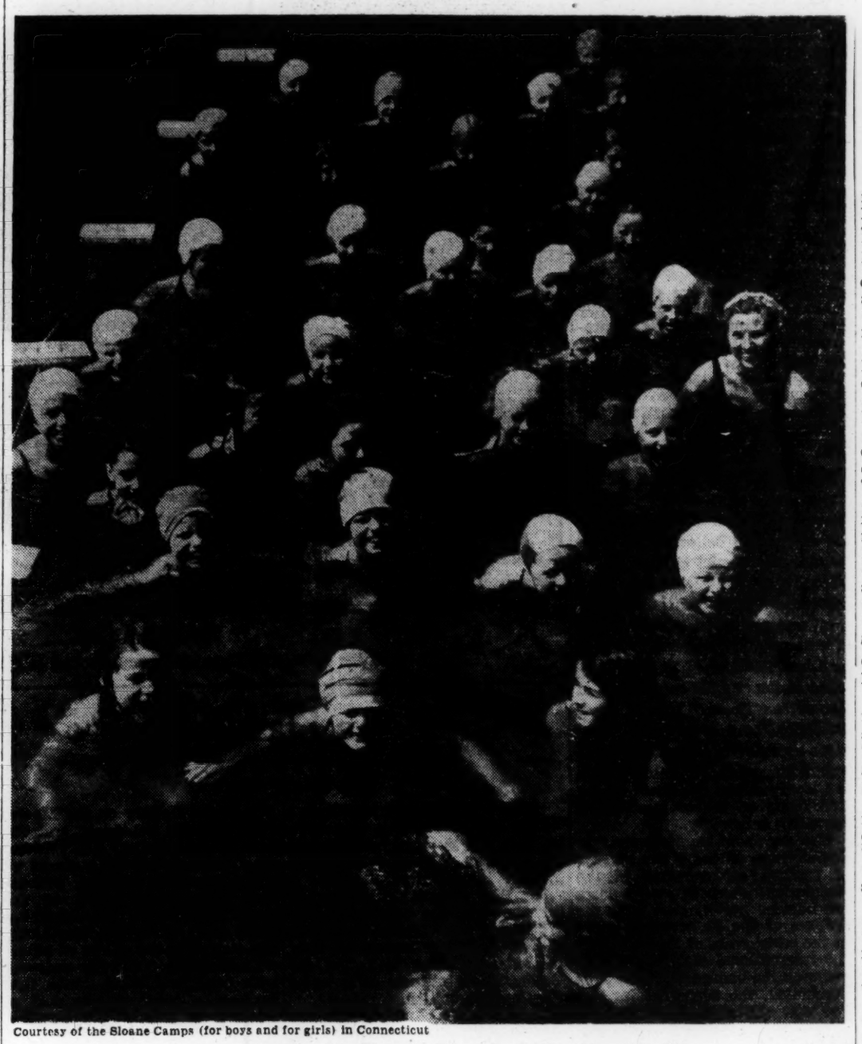
A summer ranging the hills and a winter of tobogganing have removed the last traces of Kensington Gardens sedateness, and given them the normal and natural wildness of young things. If, in the process, their neat appearance and pretty manners have suffered something of an eclipse, their mother is philosophical enough to reflect that this will correct itself when they come to the right age for vanity. In any case, as Ten-year-old has been sensitive enough to observe, it does not do to be too smartly accoutered when some of your classmates—perhaps even your best friends—come from crofting homes where money is scarce. And following on this observation, Ten-year-old is in process of learning one of the most valuable lessons of all—that it is not what you have but what you are that counts. That is a lesson which would have been much harder to teach in a city where wealth can too easily become the only measure.

Awakened The Poetry

The children have responded astonishingly to the beauty of their new surroundings. Even Four-year-old will notice some variation of the ever-varying light on the hills and gravely draw attention to "that beautiful mountain." In Ten-year-old it has brought out an intense appreciation of poetry and music. But then there seems to have been a heightening of all their faculties Both the elder ones have made such a tremendous leap forward in their school work that it can hardly be explained entirely by the excellence of Scottish teaching. The sudden step into this freer, more natural life must in some way have loosed the forces of their young minds, just as the fine, pure air has set them growing at an almost alarming rate—a rate with which hems and shoes can scarcely keep pace.

Well, that is one family's stocktaking of the first year of evacuation. These youngsters are only a sample of the thousands of children scattered by the war into the country places of this island, and I believe the bulk of those thousands will run true to sample.

A greater independence of spirit, a greater tolerance and understanding of different kinds of people, a greater love of beauty and the natural things of life—that's something to have salvaged for our children in the midst of the welter and ugliness of war. It will give them—and us—something solid to build on when we start to rebuild the world after the war.



Courtesy of the Sloane Camps (for boys and for girls) in Connecticut

"Come On In, the Water's Fine, and We Dare You!"

One thing usually learned by every boy and girl attending a summer camp is how to swim. Some parents, indeed, send their children to camp with this especially in mind. Under the expert care of camp counselors who are swimming instructors even the more timid are freed from fear of the water, and before the summer is over have gained that sense of ease that seems to come more through exploring another element than through any other form of outdoor sport. And what a jolly crowd have we here! It is good, American parents say with gratitude, that such experiences as these are available to children. The summer camp is a contribution of which American education is proud.

How About 'English School Life' For a Delightful Summer Reading Project?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

England has produced a complete literature of school life, embodying poetry and drama, novels and essays, biography, exposition, polemic and history. No other country has a greater wealth of writing devoted to boyhood. Truth to tell, the Englishman is always half boy, and loves to be among his old schoolfellows.

"The great hills of the South Country
They stand along the sea.
And it's there, walking in the high woods.
That I could wish to be,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Walking along with me."

sings Hilaire Belloc, and he is only echoing the thought of Charles Lamb a century before: "Oh, it is pleasant, as it is rare, to find the same arm linked in yours at forty, which at thirteen helped it to turn over the Cicero de Amicitia, or some tale of Antique Friendship, which the young heart even then was burning to anticipate."

Lamb's "magnificent eulogy" on Christ's Hospital in the Gentleman's Magazine, and his more intimate essay, "Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago," are the earliest expressions in literature of that wistful love for the old school which has become such an outstanding characteristic of the Englishman. It is this love which makes him able to remember his boyish feelings even after he has attained to maturity as a writer. The Essay is a most delicate study of boyhood and its response to the corporate life of a large eighteenth century boarding school.

What Charles Lamb had begun, Dickens continued. In "Nicholas Nickleby" and "David Copperfield" Dickens drew vivid pictures of three types of boarding school. His terrible depiction of Mr. Squeer's Academy did away with the cruel "Yorkshire Schools." The subtle irony leveled at Mr. Creakle's Academy was not so successful; the petty meanness of the small private school lingered here and there. Fortunately for the reader, David Copperfield's remarkable aunt had the wisdom to send him to the oldest of Public Schools, King's College, Canterbury, and here, under the kindly guidance of Dr. Strong, he grew into happy young manhood.

Then There's Tom Brown

The Headmastership of Dr. Arnold at Rugby School (1828-42) struck the heroic note in English school life, and inspired the first of a long series of biographies of great schoolmasters, the first complete novel of school life, and the first notable poem. Dean Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold," Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and Matthew Arnold's elegy, "Rugby Chapel," were all written within a few years of "David Copperfield," and the literature of school life has flowed on in a broadening stream ever since. The element of pathos in "Tom Brown" reached full expression in Dean Farrar's tragic "Eric, or Little by Little"; the healthy stories of Talbot Baines Read and Rudyard Kipling's pungent "Stalky and Co." struck a different note. Here boys were beginning to enjoy life thoroughly, and it is not surprising that this freer, happier life gave rise to two bodies of fine poetry.

Edward Bowen, in his "Harrow Songs" cast the mantle of fun and fancy round school life, and when he struck a deeper note it was a summons to keep the joy and strength of boyhood in a life of rich achievement. Sir Henry Newbolt, writing of Clifton College, a school closely linked with the army, struck a more austere note. His poems have a strongly patriotic ring. They depict the corporate life of school as preparation for stern service to the Empire, and linger with wistful awe over the swift transition from the playground to the battlefield.

With the turn of the Twentieth Century, the Public School passed from the heroic to the expansive stage, and became an attractive subject for the novelist. H. A. Vachell, E. F. Benson, Sir Hugh Walpole, Compton Mackenzie, and Eric Parker have all written notable school stories; the last-named's "Playing Fields" is a charming study of an Eton boy, written without any attempt at plot or dramatic incident, and singularly true to life. A different note is heard in Walpole's "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," James Hilton's "Mr. Chips" and Ian Hay's "Housemaster" and "The Lighter Side of School Life," for here it is the master rather than the boy who is depicted. Ronald Gurner, with his stories of the city day school and Ian MacLaren, in his inimitable sketches of the Scottish schoolboy, diverge from the main track.

Side by side with these fictional sketches there has grown up a considerable body of serious literature. This includes the biographies and autobiographies of noted teachers, including a few women, the histories of famous schools, and expositions of the whole English system such as J. Dover Wilson's "Schools of England," Sir Cyril Norwood's "The English Tradition of Education," and T. C. Worsley's "Barbarians and Philistines: Democracy and the Public Schools." Two interesting compilations of recent years have been "The Headmaster Speaks" and "The Assistant Master Speaks."

Wider Issues

This brief essay has taken no note of educational literature as such. Books mentioned in the last paragraph may touch on points of pedagogy, but they are primarily concerned, and all others mentioned have been wholly concerned with the wider issues of school life as a thing interesting in itself, and as a preparation for life as a whole. Many years ago a monitor at a well-known Public School said to the writer, "We come to school for something more important than work," a thought crudely expressed perhaps, but in itself fundamental to our English attitude towards school, and basic to the literature which has grown up in England round schools.

George F. Timpson

Now That School Is Out

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

It gives one a nice chummy feeling to be writing a letter to The Family Forum. It makes one feel that there is no such thing as isolation even in the common institution of families where the exchange of good thoughts and actions are inter-dependent. With isolated thought there could be no real family sense, and thank goodness the Monitor's Family Forum is helping us to realize this fact more clearly. Here we can all meet and share our experiences and problems.

Now that school is out there is a certain adjustment which most children and mothers go through. The sudden let-down from school activity and the seeming loss of freedom of solitude which mother may regret often present a problem which may cause friction or dissatisfaction in the home. For some time I have followed articles relating to this subject in the Monitor and I have gained much good from them.

Contrast In Attitude

I remember some time ago a mother remarked to me. "Oh, I'm so happy now that school is out. The children and I have such a good time during vacation. We love it!"

I looked at her a bit wonderingly for just a short time previous another mother had told me that she "dreaded school vacations" and she was "always glad when school started again."

This contrast in attitude over a problem which is presented to thousands of mothers every year made me give some serious thought towards meeting it in the right way.

This past month, when my two boys arrived home from the last day of school, I spent quite a bit of time with them in going over all the work they had brought home. We sat down together and commented on all their endeavors. Their report cards were placed out for daddy to see and the best examples of their art work were pinned up in neat rows on the dining room draperies. One boy had won a red ribbon for athletic events and this received "top billing" and is now being put in a small frame for safe keeping. To balance things I am also framing the best art picture of the other boy. When friends came in they would comment on the mounted school work of the boys and I tried to know that this was serving the purpose of encouragement and not flattery.

And During This Vacation

During this vacation I am trying to make the boys feel free to have their friends here for play and fun as long as they observe certain rules of obedience. Every few days I will remark, "Wouldn't you like to have your chums stay for lunch?" They are always delighted and I can usually fix some "eats" in a few moments. They are allowed to choose the place where they would like to have lunch and from then on, I turn everything over to the children. Sometimes they picnic in the back yard; sometimes they like to eat alone in the breakfast room, or they may find it fun to spread their lunch on the front porch. I have learned to prepare these meals with a minimum of effort.

On some of the other days I find the boys like to have me fix a tray of lemonade and cake for "entertaining" their friends. I often smile at the wide assortment of children of different ages, dress, and race which assemble for these get-togethers. But how they love it!

The above mentioned incidents are perhaps small beginnings toward solving the problem of a happy school vacation for mother as well as children but it is at least an effort in the right direction. I shall look forward to seeing letters from other "families" on this thought. (Mrs.) H. O.

A Saturday Column

Children Design Traffic Bands For Pets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

Happily viewing the white arm bands which increased their safety when worn on the street at night, pupils of Minne Lusa school, Omaha, Neb., hit upon the idea of similarly protecting their pet dogs and cats when they were on the street after dark.

Wide bands, strips of muslin or oilcloth, were cut out by the students. Around the barrel of the animal's body, the strip was fastened. Care was taken so that they were neither so tight as to cause discomfort nor so loose as to endanger the pet. A shoulder-and-trunk harness was made for some pets.

Banded in white, Kitty and Fifi are more quickly visible to automobile drivers, who applaud the plan.

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A Saturday Page

Russian Music Warms to War

By Nicolas Slonimsky

When Hitler attacked Russia, Soviet composers were surprised least of all. Music in Russia is an organic element in the social structure, and one of its most sensitive elements. Long before social changes or dangers are realized, there are indications of future events in the trend of Soviet music, the type of songs written by Soviet composers, the type of marches written for the Red Army, the subject matter of operas and cantatas. The Soviet Festival of November, 1939, was more portentous of the inevitable struggle to come than the most far-sighted foreign correspondent. The three cantatas performed at that festival centered on the determination to defend the land against unnamed aggressors.

Prokofieff's cantata, "Alexander Nevsky," was the most pointed of the works presented. It was expanded from the original music to the film of the same name, and celebrated the rout of the Teutonic Knights on the frozen surface of the Lake Peipus, near Pskov, in the year 1242. This cantata, couched in profoundly national, almost grandiloquent tones, was welcomed by the Soviet press as an event of great national significance.

* * *

The implication, of course, was plain. The rout that was administered to the proud Teutons in 1242 might well be repeated seven centuries later. A curious circumstance is that, although Prokofieff completed the score of "Alexander Nevsky" before the conclusion of the German-Soviet pact of August, 1939—on Feb. 7, 1939, to be exact—it was produced after the conclusion of that pact without changes, as a sort of polite notice to Teutonic Knights of the modern age. The locale of the cantata is also interesting to note, for Lake Peipus lies in the path of Hitler's march toward Leningrad.

The second cantata produced at the same Festival of 1939 was "On the Field Kulikov," by Youri Shaporin. This cantata recalled another feat of Russian defense, this time against the Mongol chieftain, Mamay, in 1380. Like Prokofieff's "Alexander Nevsky," this Cantata, too, was pointedly praised by the Soviet critics. The third cantata-oratorio was "Emelian Pugatchov," by Marian Koval, a native of the Ural region. This cantata was of revolutionary rather than defensive significance, and it glorified the peasant rebel, Pugatchov, executed by Catherine the Great for impersonating her late husband, Peter III.

Cantatas, oratorios, and operas are natural vehicles for a definite message, but even symphonies have social or national significance in Soviet music. Thus the Seventh Symphony by Lev Knipper, performed on Nov. 20, 1939, was described by the composer as signalizing "the readiness of the Soviet people to answer, blow by blow, the agitation of warmongers." Again the identity of the warmongers was not made clear.

* * *

The Soviet composers are polite only when there is a chance that their restraint will be appreciated. When no such chance appears, the Soviet composers show no scruples in naming the opponent. During the period of the highest tension, at the peak of the Spanish civil war, Boris Mokrousoff wrote a symphonic work which he bluntly entitled "Anti-Fascist Symphony." It was scored for large orchestra, chorus, and military band, and was produced in Moscow on Aug. 1, 1937.

On July 6, 1941, Reinhold Glière addressed an appeal to American "composers, conductors, and men of art" in which he said:

"In this portentous hour, when savage Fascist bands have attacked my native land. I should like to greet all my colleagues beyond the ocean who are supporting the Soviet people in its struggle for humanism. We, Soviet composers, together with the people, are employing the medium of our art to help the Red Army wage its struggle against the brutal enemy. Together with the entire country, we have put ourselves on a war footing. I have written a marching song, 'Hitler's End Will Come.'

"The composers Muradelli, Khatchaturyan, Myaskovsky, and Shaporin have also written a number of songs. When we write these songs we are forging weapons for the front, weapons that make it easier for the Red Army to fight and win. . . . Until now we have been helping the Red Army with our art. But at the call of our Government we are ready at any moment to take rifle in hand and fight alongside the Red Army.'

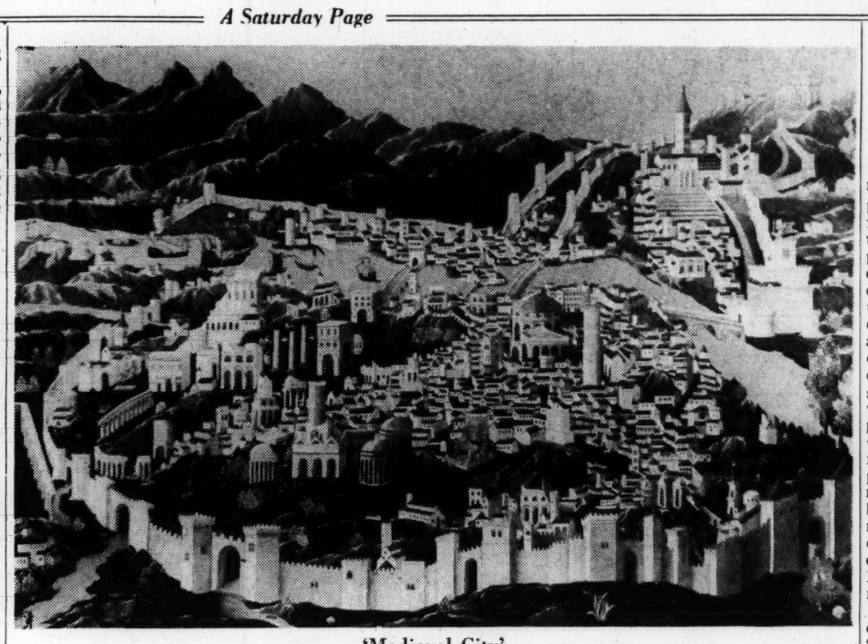
Glière is sixty-six years old. Shostakovitch, who is of military age, has volunteered "for the destruction of Fascism" in the following message:

"I am ready to take up arms or sharpen my pen and give all for defense of our great fatherland and for victory."

* * *

Even children in the Soviet Union are aware of the political struggle going on in the world. In the interesting collection of compositions by Soviet children compiled by Alexander Goldenweiser, professor of the Moscow Conservatory, and published in 1938, there is a march, "No Pasarán," written by Dima Tasin, aged 13, and dedicated to the "heroic combatants of Republican Spain." In the same collection there is a rather lyrical piece by a Soviet girl, named Valia Tchuikina, aged 11, entitled "On the Border," and dedicated to the Red Army on the occasion of its twentieth aniversary.

The dominant political note in Soviet compositions is the defense of positive achievements of the Revolution, which in recent years has become synonymous with the defense of the Fatherland. While in the early years of Soviet music, the international element and the satire on the bourgeois society predominated, the center of interest has now shifted towards reassertion of eternal national values, and the continuity of life through the long centuries preceding the Soviet Revolution.



'Medieval City'

Painting by Natalie Hays Hammond, studied in style of old print.

Cape Ann Standards Rise

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Cape Ann has two new galleries, run, not by organizations, but by virtue of the art faith vested in individual painters.

In East Gloucester, Umberto Romano, with the help of Gayton Whitmore, formerly sales director of the Gloucester Society of Artists, is attempting to revive the Gallery on the Moors as a center for Cape exhibition.

In Rockport, Anthony Thieme has an impressive raftered room 65 feet long and 45 wide, equipped with the latest fluorescent lighting.

Both the Gallery on the Moors, with tradition behind it, and the new Thieme Gallery are refraining from heterogeneous shows of pictures culled with or without jury action from artists on the Cape. There is, in fact, something about their policy of introducing one-man or group shows of painters and sculptors already endowed with considerable reputation that suggests a revolt on the part of professional artists themselves against the mediocrity of the average summer exhibition. One feels in the established salons, too, of this year the impact of this thought.

The Gallery on the Moors opened its first regenerated season with a one-man exhibition of paintings and needlepoint pictures by Natalie Hays Hammond. As handsome, although not quite so large as the Thieme Gallery, this display room, while open free to the public, also provides a study center for Mr. Romano's own students, who may thus see at first hand the work of men and women already "arrived."

* * *

High ceilinged, and with an Old World flavor, the Gallery on the Moors is especially congenial to Miss Hammond's art—to her paintings and needlepoints based on old prints of medieval towns. About all her work there is neatness and precision, and also imagination. She is not producing studio arrangements, or letting nature do her thinking for her. From this standpoint, if from no other, such an exhibition should be of great value to students. Exhibitions at the Gallery on the Moors will be changed every two weeks. The second, already opened, comprises portraits and flower paintings by such artists as Romano, Channing Hare, Charles Hopkinson, Susumu Hirota, and William Draper.

The schedule at the Thieme Gallery is less well defined, although the intention is to bring to Rockport the work of invited artists unfamiliar to the town's annuals. In a foreword, the Gallery expresses appreciation for the cooperation of Richard Recchia, sculptor, and Max Kuehne, painter and print-maker.

* * *

The sheer size of the main exhibition room is such that every picture, and every piece of sculpture on display, has ample air and space in which to breathe. At times, in fact, both air and space are somewhat overpowering. But there is excellent opportunity to show reasonably large pieces of sculpture in an environment peculiarly suited to them. For instance, Richard H. Recchia's standing boy with bow upheld, titled "Flight," gives the gallery central focus, poised as it is in the middle of a circular, fern-rimmed goldfish pool.

Anthony De Francisci's "Boy and Gazelle" and "Twilight," both large pieces, "The Bather," by Mrs. Louis H. Atkins, three pieces by Albert H. Atkins, and a tiny fountain baby by Janet Scudder, indicate both the size and subject range of the sculpture.

On the walls oils and watercolors claim attention, with two distinguished groups of watercolors by Frank W. Benson and John Whorf, and canvases by Edward Bruce, Carle J. Blenner, John E. Costigan, Robert Strong Woodward, Hobart Nichols, Andrew Winter, George Elmer Brown, and Anthony Thieme. An entrance gallery, also, is devoted to Thieme's paintings.

Of interest to sculptors are the gardens, sufficiently formal to give settings for fountains and other figures and groups for the out-of-doors.

Dublin Drama League Starts

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Further evidence of the growing interest in the theater in Dublin comes in the announcement of a revival of the Dublin Drama League on a larger scale than previously. The original Drama League was founded after the last war for the purpose of "presenting plays that would otherwise never be seen in Ireland." Its president was W. B. Yeats with Lennox Robinson as Vice-President and Mrs. W. B. Yeats as Honorary Secretary. It introduced to this country the works of Eugene O'Neill, Pirandello, Ernst Toller and other distinguished authors which had no appeal for the ordinary theater. From October to April, the League made one production monthly.

At first, only a single performance of each play was given on Sunday evening, the only evening on which the Abbey Theater was available, and the audience was confined to members and a limited number of friends. Later, however, the demand for seats by non-members so increased that special arrangements were made with the Abbey for a second performance.

* * *

When the Gate Theater was founded in 1928 and took over the Peacock theater for two seasons, the experiment was watched with interest by the Drama League. Each Gate production was given 12 performances. In this way, it more than supplemented the work of the Drama League which, however, continued to function as before. In 1930, when the present Gate theater was opened, the Drama League decided that there was no further need for its existence and it was formally dissolved.

Its revival now is the direct result of an address made by Denis Johnston, the well-known Irish dramatist, at Ireland's first Book Fair held in March. Mr. Johnston pointed out that present world conditions had thrown Ireland, theatrically, on its own resources, and that there was need for an organization, inherently Irish, which would co-ordinate dramatic effort in this country. His suggestion was at once taken up and the new Drama League is the immediate sequel.

* * *

It is no secret that the Gate Theater productions, under the management of Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, have been compelled, by conditions arising out of the war and other circumstances, to modify their original policy. They have had to include in their season's plans a certain number of plays which, while of a very high standard, really belong to the commercial theater. This was inevitable when, unable to tour abroad, they had to confine their activities entirely to Ireland and, after their Gate season, to appear in theaters before audiences very different in character and taste to those of the Gate. Lord Longford, for similar reasons, has also found it necessary to leaven his selection of plays with several that have definite box-office value.

Finally, neither of these companies is entirely native in personnel. It is, however, only fair to point out that, as both companies tour for several weeks, it was incumbent upon them to engage only actors who could travel. Actually, this became necessary even before the war broke out. Previously, many of the Gate actors were Dubliners who had other occupations during the day and were able to rehearse only after 5 o'clock and to play in the evenings. They cannot leave Dublin to go on tour, as it would mean relinquishing permanent positions for uncertainty and a short year. This has been one of the difficulties encountered by the Abbey also, but the state subsidy enabled the directorate to overcome it.

The President of the new Drama League is Lennox Robinson, and Mrs. Yeats is again Honorary Secretary; while Ernest Blythe, Managing Director of the Abbey and erstwhile Minister of Finance in Mr. Cosgrave's administration, is Honorary Treasurer. The League is divided into Playgoers' and Writers' sections and a Production unit. The first will represent the season's subscribers, whose wishes will be consulted as to the type of plays that they desire to see. The Writers' section will act as a guild for dramatists who, writing for the theater, will meet frequently as a body to discuss manuscripts and to recommend plays by new authors. The Production unit will serve as a clearing-house and draw on younger native theatrical talent. These will include actors, actresses, stage managers and producers whose ability will be tested in a manner that will suggest to themselves whether or not to adopt the stage as a profession. This unit will also be responsible for the staging of the season's programs, and remuneration will be paid when possible. It will have the benefit of direction by professionals.

The League plans to give, during the next season, six foreign non-commercial plays, and two or three new native plays which are purely experimental or regarded as unsuitable for the ordinary Dublin theater. The activities of the League will not be confined exclusively to the Abbey theater. Other playhouses will also be made use of as opportunity offers.

Art Kept Up by Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Eight countries are represented in the Exhibition opened here in the National Gallery of Scotland. The British Council, which exists to make the life and thought of the British people better known to the world, is responsible for the show, which is the first of its kind to be held in the country. In this case, however, the idea behind the Exhibition is to enable the British people to realize that neither war nor exile can destroy the spirit and virility of the Allied Nations. Edinburgh was chosen as the place in which to hold the pioneer Exhibition because of its known hospitality to the arts.

The exhibitors, for the most part, are serving soldiers. They come from Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, and Norway.

At the official opening, every type and grade of uniform was to be seen. Groups of Norwegian sailors lingered before paintings of their own countryside. Czechs gazed at the striking landscapes of their homeland. From the Poles came the biggest number of contributions, many architects and artists being among those serving with the Forces in Great Britain.

Modern tendencies, virility, and strong traces of national and traditional influences characterize the exhibits. President Beneš has lent some interesting exhibits, among which is a sympathetic bronze of President Masaryk, by Mary Duras. Eighteen works by the Polish artist Feliks Topolski revive the spirits of those who enjoy caricature impressions of well known people. The work of another Pole, Rajmund Kanelba, has sensitivity and charm; "Girl With Scarf" is a typical example. Among the Norwegian paintings are several by Edvard Munch, including "Road to Aasgaard-Strand," lent by E. F. Irgens, Esq., and two by Fanny Aavatsmark, wife of William MacTaggart, the Scottish artist.

In the Sculpture section are some fine bronzes by the Belgian artist, John Cluysenaar, "The Artist's Father" being an outstanding example of his work. A portrait bust of Dr. Elsie Inglis, by Ivan Mestrovic, Yugoslavia, is a tribute to a great Scotswoman by a great sculptor. The Architectural section is large, most of the work coming from Polish architects. Although there are a number of drawings in the traditional manner of the country, the plans for community centers, industrial plants, seaside hotels, etc., show that the present-day Polish conception is completely in line with other modern movements.

I. C. G.

Ravinia Festival Opening

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

While the Ravinia Festival did not open officially until July 1, a pre-season pair of concerts was offered June 28-29 as a complimentary gesture to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which had newly closed its golden jubilee. The conductor of those performances naturally was Frederick Stock, who evoked extraordinary enthusiasm at the first concert with a rapturous interpretation of Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony. The intensity of feeling and the skill with which he read, and the orchestra played, the Russian master's fervid music will doubtless long be remembered by those who were privileged to listen to it. The remainder of the program may have been less exciting but there was real virtuosity in the performance of Walton's Overture, "Scapino," one of the works commissioned by Mr. Stock's organization for its fiftieth anniversary programs.

Excellent, too, was the reading of Deems Taylor's beguiling suite, "Through the Looking Glass." The conductor's choice of MacDowell's "In a Haunted Forest" was probably a concession to summer and Ravinia's sylvan glades, but the music now sounds sadly faded and out of date. The second concert, given the following afternoon, was made up of music for young people; and that Mr. Stock set forth, with speech as well as in sound, in the inimitable fashion that in the regular Chicago seasons has made music-lovers of hundreds of young folk.

* * *

The regular series of concerts opened July 1, with programs conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, who made his first appearance in these parts. That director made it clear at once that his accomplishments are of the highest order although his most brilliant achievements with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra came somewhat later in the week. The playing of Haydn's so-called "London" symphony was admirable—filled with delicacy of nuance and that gaiety and grace which are such prevailing characteristics of the Austrian master's art. Sir Thomas was less successful in the "Pathetic" Symphony by Tchaikovsky, which seemed overelaborated and, in the second movement, suffered from too languorous a tempo. The Polovtzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor" also left a somewhat unsatisfactory impression by reason of a coarseness of tone in the wind section, owing, presumably, to the conductor's desire to make the music sound barbaric.

The expectations of his remarkable ability which the English director had realized in Haydn's symphony were even heightened by his interpretation of Brahms' Third Symphony at the next concert (July 3). In that work Sir Thomas Beecham left no doubts as to his superbly fine qualities as an interpreter of imagination and emotional power, and one able to communicate at once his ideas to and impose their most effective execution upon the orchestra. The first movement in particular was remarkable for the passionate urgency with which it was performed, owing in part to the slightly faster tempo in which the music was set forth; but each section of the work was characterized by real beauty and poetry of conception.

* * *

A new Overture by Zoltán Kurthy evoked no stronger feeling than that of mild respect for music that was well put together, but with little inspiration. A brilliant interpretation was given to Tchaikovsky's stormy "Francesca da Rimini," and to music chosen from the two suites made from Bizet's opera, "Carmen." Nor should there be left unrecorded the attractive playing of the Cortège and Air de Danse from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

The last concert of the week (July 5) was made remarkable by a sumptuous presentation of the "Eroica" Symphony by Beethoven. In this, as in the symphony by Brahms, Sir Thomas Beecham made oft-played music sound new and exciting by reason of his infusion in it of drama and of the emotional power that sets Beethoven apart from every other composer of his time. The program included the concerto for piano by Antonin Dvořák, the solo portion played by Rudolph Firkusny. That composition is not often to be heard—it has been performed only once before in Chicago—and the reason for its neglect was made evident as the music was unfolded. Dvořák wrote his concerto in 1876, before he had developed that national style which, in the Slavonic Dances, first brought him his well-deserved fame. Mr. Firkusny played the Bohemian master's work with zest and brilliancy, but neither he nor Sir Thomas Beecham were able to disguise its inherent dullness, the old-fashioned handling of piano passage-work—often suggestive of Hummel—and the preponderance of orchestral tone.

Cuban Tunes Echo in Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Two Stadium first performances were brought about on a dry night, when Alexander Smallens held the baton. One was "Iniciacion," by Pedro San Juan, a Spanish-Cuban composer now sojourning in New York and within signaling distance when the time came for him to bow. "Iniciacion" is one of the five sections of an Afro-Cuban suite called "Liturgia Negra," and makes liberal use of native chants and rhythms said to have been derived from secret ceremonials of a voodoo character. The scoring leans heavily on the percussion, including something like a cowbell struck with a metal rod. Although this music was brimful of energy, there was no sign of any sudden reversion to the savagery of the jungle among those out front who gave it "a hand."

The other unfamiliar work was Benjamin Britten's "Soirées Musicales," which proved to be an able, if scarcely a brilliant, adaptation for orchestra of some inconsequential piano pieces that Rossini wrote in the days of his virtual retirement and that he himself referred to as "sins of my old age." Mr. Britten intended the music for ballet, and its place, no doubt, is in the theater.

* * *

Rained out on a half dozen evenings, the concerts have been on a catch-as-catch-can basis since their opening week, with hundreds and even thousands of prospective listeners depending on last-minute telephone calls to the boxoffice to decide for them the issue of whether or not to venture forth in the quest of music without a roof. Programs have been postponed, spliced or discarded altogether, while soloists and conductors have had to admit that no man's prestige is of much avail if the seats his devout admirers have to occupy are soaking wet.

Mischa Elman and Gregor Piatigorsky have been among those who had to tune their strings a second night before they could appear. Elman played the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto; Piatigorsky the Schumann Concerto for Violoncello; both could be credited with superior performances.

Another who contrived to put in an appearance between downpours was 15-year-old Veronica Mimosa, whose style and technical equipment were more than ample for the Saint-Saens Piano Concerto in G Minor.

* * *

Great music has been subject to the same vicissitudes as these personalities. As an instance, Beethoven's "Eroica" has been announced for performance three times, once as a memorial for Paderewski. At this writing, there is still a hope that it eventually will be played.

The chief unfortunate among conductors has been Eugene Goossens, the regular leader of the Cincinnati Symphony, who took over at the Lewisohn Stadium just when the trouble began. A newcomer to the Stadium, though he had conducted both opera and symphony elsewhere in the city, he was compelled to delay his début for 24 hours and thereafter was kept busy rearranging his programs. He has found it possible, however, to introduce an American novelty, Paul Creston's "Threnody," which he had played earlier in Cincinnati, though its first performance anywhere was under Fritz Reiner in Pittsburgh. Mr. Creston, a native New Yorker and a Guggenheim fellowship winner, has composed music that in mood and color conforms to its title and which presents a clear case of good, clean scoring along traditional lines.

Screen Looks Into Economics

By Harold Hobson

London

Whatever else the war is doing, it is not preventing Britain from making first-class films. "Kipps" and "Love on the Dole" would maintain the reputation of any film industry in the world. They raise that of Britain.

The early British cinema had the same fault as early American literature. It was derivative. Just as Longfellow imitated without inner conviction the rhythms and emotions of English poets, so the films with which Britain sought to establish its position in the cinema world after 1918 were feeble copies of the melodramas and gangster pictures that flowed from the studios of Hollywood. America long ago blazed its own authentic trail in literature; and we are not altogether without hope that Britain may bring off a similar achievement in respect to films.

* * *

"Kipps" and "Love on the Dole" have this in common, that they are concerned with the economic problems of the poor. "Love on the Dole" has the greater integrity, for its joys and sorrows—unemployment, a week's holiday at Blackpool, a few hours' escape from the grime of the factories to the fresh air of the moorlands—are genuine and unforced effects, whilst the entire machinery of "Kipps," which is adapted from a novel by H. G. Wells, is melodramatic and unconvincing. It is, in fact, odd to find a writer of Mr. Wells's pretensions to hard, unromantic thinking conferring a fortune of £26,000 on his hero at the precise moment he loses his job in a drapery store, and then a second time enriching him—on this occasion from the proceeds of a successful play—immediately after he loses his first legacy through the absconding of a rascally solicitor.

Nevertheless, some of the settings and many of the emotions of "Kipps" are authentic and moving. All that part of the film which deals with the living-in system of the drapery stores is profoundly interesting, and Kipps's pathetic desire to make good the deficiencies of his education by evening study of woodworking at a social center, where he falls in love with the instructor, is true and affecting. This instructor, by the way, is a difficulty, though, since she is Diana Wynyard, a very decorative difficulty. When Kipps, after his accession to riches, becomes engaged to her, he is supposed to be chilled by her lofty social superiority. But Miss Wynyard's natural style of acting is bred so high that it would not merely chill Kipps, but freeze him beyond hope of thawing. Miss Wynyard's bearing is, in fact, such as would make Chatsworth seem suburban and a duchess self-conscious. It is out of character for the daughter of a family in reduced circumstances living on a back street in Folkestone.

Kipps himself is Michael Redgrave, who is physically far too distinguished for Mr. Wells's diffident and insignificant hero. But Mr. Redgrave triumphs over this handicap very finely, and makes Kipps's inarticulateness exceedingly eloquent.

* * *

The best thing in the film, apart from Carol Reed's direction, is Arthur Riscoe's exuberant and vulgar strolling actor, Chitterlow. There is nothing like Chitterlow, that irrepressible, irresponsible comedian, in "Love on the Dole," which is a somber study of the hardship forced upon the working classes by the great slump of 1930 and 1931. If I remember rightly, the setting of Ronald Gow's stage play was the cotton mills of Lancashire. These mills have become coal mines in the film, chiefly, I suppose, because coal mining is an industry that lends itself readily to pictorial representation. John Baxter directs the film very finely, and there is an excellent performance by Geoffrey Hibbert as the young boy who cannot get a job. There is a most moving effect every time this young man has hope of getting work. His face is photographed with the sunlight half falling on it, emerging out of darkness.

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Boston, Mass.

Leo Martin and Milton Reach Are Surprise Finalists in State Amateur Golf

Longmeadow Youngster Beats Favored Bishop in Upset

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass, July 12—With defending champion Ted Bishop of Woodland having been eliminated yesterday, the final of the 37th Massachusetts State amateur golf championship today settled down to a battle between one established star who has been on the threshold of success in this tournament more than once in the past eight years and a newcomer who was playing in it for the first time.

Leo Martin, the more famous of the talented twins from Trapelo, today was getting his second chance in two years at the title, a prize which eluded him 12 months ago at Salem when he lost out to Bishop in the 36-hole final round. His opponent was young Milton Reach, Jr., of Longmeadow, who wended his way through the field almost unnoticed until he came up with a startling upset 1-up victory over Bishop yesterday afternoon.

Martin Consistent

Leo, present holder of the New England amateur championship, has had a consistent record in the state amateur. He has been medalist twice, runner-up twice, and a semifinalist four times. He is a campaigner well seasoned in the mill of M. G. A. tournament and championship competitions, and on his record was favored to be the new state champion by the time evening arrives.

Yet there were those to be found who were willing to champion young Reach, who for some time has been one of the outstanding golfers of this section. He has twice been title-holder of the Longmeadow Country Club championship, and many claim that his knowledge of the layout here adds tremendously to his favor.

Improved Golf

A review of the play of the two finalists as they left the first tee this morning disclosed that both have been improving their brand of golf ever since the tournament began. Milton scored a pair of 75's and Leo had two 76's for totals of 150 and 152 which saw them easily within the deadline which fell at 160. Milton then went on to beat Franklin Pfaelzer, Sam Videtta, Mel Merritt, and Bishop, while Martin disposed of Earl Adams, Judge Joe Monahan, Mel Demarais, and yesterday Teddy Adams, 3 and 2.

Of the pair, the 25-year-old Reach was easily the sentimental favorite of the gallery. Playing in his last golf tournament for some time for he plans to take an examination for the Army Air Corps next month, Milton hoped he could take the title with him and most of the crowd was hoping the same thing.

Pull for Reach

It was not at all surprising that the golf followers in this district were pulling for Reach, for not only was he their boy but he was the first golfer from western Massachusetts ever to advance as far as in the State amateur.

Milton has been a good golfer for some years now and he attributes a lot of his success to the fact that he had been able to play with many name golfers at Longmeadow. The first big-time star he ever pitched and putted with was Bobby Jones, whom he met the year after Bobby made his grand slam. Since then he has seen the styles of Harry Cooper, Tommy Armour, Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson at close range and profited thereby. That first time that Milton played with Jones the former emperor of the links had a neat 66 at Longmeadow.

Jones, incidentally, is Milton's favorite golfer, and last night he remembered the time they were playing at Highland Park in North Carolina. They came to the final holes, with the par reading 4 4 5 3, and Reach got a little brash. "Here's where I beat you, Bob," he said, proceeding to finish out 4 3 4 3. "That was pretty good going," he said last night, "but the trouble was that Jones finished 3 2 3 2."

Hopes to Continue

Reach hoped today he could continue as he played against Bishop yesterday, when he overcame a two-hole deficit at the turn and went on to win 1-up. On the back nine he scored five threes in six holes to completely stun the lanky title-holder, who suddenly came up with a bad round—a 76—after playing brilliant golf all week. Three times on that back nine Bishop saw his ball hit the cup and stay out, and that spelled the end for him.

Martin had an easier time, beating Demarais 4 and 3 and Adams 3 and 2. He needed pars for a 70 in the first match and pars for a 73 in the second. Determined to win after being denied so long, he already has fulfilled a pre-tournament boast. "L. Martin," he said, "is going to be tough in this tournament."

He has been. So has Reach. The final gave promise of being mighty interesting.

Brother and Sister Pair

Wide World

William and Maureen Orcutt

WEST CALDWELL, N. J.—This brother-and-sister combination placed second in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association tournament on the Mountain Ridge Country Club course with an 81.

Riddle Wins Nine in Row For Champs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winning streaks for Cincinnati pitchers have been the rule, rather than the exception, in recent seasons. Johnny Vander Meer put together nine straight victories in 1938, including his record-breaking pair of no-hitters. Paul Derringer won his last 10 starts in '39. Bucky Walters and Joe Beggs each captured nine in a row last year.

Now along comes another young fellow named Elmer Riddle, who will bring a winning streak of nine games to Braves Field tomorrow as Bill McKechnie opens a series of four engagements with Casey Stengel.

No other pitcher in the National League has matched the Riddle streak this season. The last time out he blanked the high-flying Cardinals on a mere three hits. McKechnie said the other day he would like to have had his sensational newcomer at Briggs Stadium, to calm some of those cocky American League hitters in the All-Star show.

Riddle's success has not been nursed along with soft spots on the schedule. He pitches against all comers and McKechnie says he has the equipment to keep going indefinitely. Elmer, whose older brother is Johnny the catcher, throws one of the best curves in the circuit. On top of that he has perfected a change of pace and has a grand ball-playing disposition. Nothing bothers him when he's out on the rubber, not even a enemy rally.

McKechnie liked Riddle's pitching at the Tampa spring training camp, and when the season opened, planted him in the bull pen. Elmer walked to the rescue of a weakening mate 10 times and was credited with two victories. Then, at a time when the Reds were wavering on the line which separates the first and second divisions, he promoted the rookie to the starting line. The right-hander has been even better in starting roles than he was in relief.

The last time the Reds were in town, McKechnie insisted he was still in the pennant race, with the Dodgers and Cardinals. But since then, the Cincy outfit has slipped to the bottom of the first division and at the moment is in danger of yielding to the Pirates. Bill had best forget the flag and plan for next season. This '41 N. L. is stronger.

* * *

While Lefty Grove missed winning his three hundredth major league game in Detroit yesterday when BoBo Newsome held the Red Sox to a 2-0 score, Boston fans had some solace in the grand game Jim Tobin pitched for the Braves here. Tobin held the Chicago Cubs to five hits and the Braves won 7-2.

* * *

Shorts . . . After the doubleheader tomorrow, the Reds and Braves play singles on Monday and Tuesday . . . Ernie Lombardi was picked for the N. L. All-Star squad, but asked to be excused . . . He figured the rest would benefit his playing in the future . . . The Reds have drawn 362,118 paid to their 37 home games to date . . . Ival Goodman did not make this eastern trip with Cincy . . . The Red Sox open a four-game series at Cleveland tomorrow . . . First a twin bill, then two singles.

Local Box Scores

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	1	0	0	9	1	0
Conney cf	4	2	3	4	5	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	1	4	7	1	2	0
Ross lf	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Moore rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
West rf lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	2	3	2	3	0
Tobin p	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	†34	7	10	15	27	11	0
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Hudson 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Cavarretta cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	1
Nicholson rf	3	1	2	4	1	0	0
Galan lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
McCullough c	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sturgeon ss	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
French p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Presnell p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Scheffing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	7	24	8	5

*Batted for Presnell in eighth. †Masi granted first base on catcher's interference.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	—	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Nicholson, Galan, Miller, Sisti 3, Cooney 2. Two-base hits, Sisti 3, West, Cooney, Rowell. Three-base hit, Nicholson. Sacrifices, Miller, Cooney. Double plays, Hudson, Sturgeon and Dahlgren; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett; Tobin, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, Chicago 1, Boston 10. Bases on balls, off French 3, off Presnell, off Page. Struck out, by French: by Presnell; by Tobin 3. Hits, off French, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Presnell, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Page, 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Page. Losing pitcher, French. Umpires, Barr, Sears and Jorda. Time, 1:41. Attendance (actual) 1,859.

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Perry 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
McCosky cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	2	2	3	1	6	0
York 1b	3	0	1	2	11	0	0
Campbell rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Stainback lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Croucher ss	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Newsom p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	2	6	10	27	13	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	1	2	2	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Grove p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Pytlak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	6	7	24	8	0

*Batted for Grove in ninth. †Ran for Peacock in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2

Runs batted in, Campbell, York. Two-base hits, Peacock, Tebbetts, Campbell, Higgins, York. Left on base, Boston 9, Detroit 7. Bases on balls, by Grove 2, by Newsom 2. Struck out, by Grove 4, by Newsom 6. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpires, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Attendance, 4083 (paid).

Some Young Golfers Lack Consistency

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The qualifying rounds of this week's Massachusetts State amateur golf championship at the Longmeadow Country Club, near Springfield, and play in the recent State open at Oyster Harbors, have demonstrated that some young golfers are lacking in consistency. They have the distance, the mechanical shotmaking ability, but there is too wide a range in their scoring, due to lack of judgment, some fault in their swing, lack of concentration or too much variance in their putting.

Take the case of David Sullivan, this year's national interscholastic runner-up. In the State open this 18-year-old had the highly commendable record of four rounds under 80, even though his 79 of the third round was helped no little by a deuce on the 434-yard eleventh. As against that, however, he had a seven at the comparatively easy 377-yard fifteenth in his final round of 77. Yet in the qualifying rounds of the State amateur he was 82, 80.

Much the same goes for Ted Adams, whose 79, 81, at Longmeadow put him in a tie for one

Ted Adams

of the last two places of match play, one of which he garnered in the play-off. In the State open he had two 75's, a 76 and a 79. This youngster, who stands six feet, four or five inches, is a tremendous hitter and is capable of really brilliant golf. He did win the State amateur two years ago, but for some reason he has not measured up to expectations.

Horton Smith, great golfer, keen analyst, had Ted for one of his playing companions in two rounds of the State open, was asked what he thought of the youngster's game and prospects. His answer, in general terms, was that while there was no doubt that Ted had exceptional hitting ability and everything, mechanically, to go places, he wondered whether Adams had the disposition to really work over his game, to get down to the nonspectacular but highly productive task of hard and intelligent practice. As a working man, now, Adams probably will be less inclined to do that than when he was a carefree schoolboy.

While Dave Sullivan, who did so well in the State open, failed to qualify in the amateur, and Adams barely got in, there was an entirely different story about three others. Mel Demarais of Haverhill had 84, 82 in the open, but in the amateur his rounds of 77, 74, landed him in a tie for eighth place. John Van Arsdale, who knows Oyster Harbors like a book and scored a pair of 77's in the open, then an 86, had 76, 78 at Longmeadow, to qualify handily. Joe Monahan, Jr., 78 his first round of the open, one of the two or three to get home in the Oyster Harbors 539-yard fourteenth hole, got tangled up with the woods and other hazards in the second round and dropped out, but at Longmeadow was comfortably placed with a 77, 76.

The Massachusetts amateur who today furnishes a grand example to aspiring youngsters is Ted Bishop, whose 73, 69 at Longmeadow in the State amateur qualification, plus his great showing in the State open and his extraordinary list of medal play successes in various local tournaments this year demonstrates that the hours and hours he has devoted to practice for the past several years are at last bearing fruit.

Even now, with all he has accomplished, elongated Ted admits to one weakness in his game. Between now and the national amateur championship I have an idea that Bishop will spend a lot of time trying to develop a sound stroke for bunker play. In his opening round of 77 in the state open Bishop took two shots to get out of one trap and at another hole he went from one trap into another. "I've never learned the trap shot," remarked Ted, "principally because I'm so seldom in one." He did not know then that he was destined to take two to get out of a trap at the 13th hole of his first round at Longmeadow.

It will be recalled that Bishop and Willie Turnesa tied for best amateur in the state open, but where Bishop wasted two to three, or even four shots out of traps, Turnesa went down in one putt at the 71st hole, after being bunkered, and holed from a trap at the 72nd, to tie Bishop. Three years ago it was his sensational bunker play that carried Turnesa over the rough spots in winning the national amateur, just as it did for Dick Chapman last year.

While on the subject of this year's state amateur I would be remiss in not calling to the attention of the world in general, presidents and other executives of national, state and district association presidents in particular, that the Massachusetts Golf Association has at its head a man who is something more than a mere executive. Mel Merritt led the state amateurs in last year's qualification, with 144, playing on his home course. This year, at Longmeadow, he was not quite that good, but his 77, 75 put him up among the leaders.

Massachusetts has several presidents who, over the 38-year stretch have handled the drivers, irons and putters pretty well, including Charles E. Mason, Barton K. Stephenson, Raynor Gardiner and Talbot Chase, but the one other who was a real match for the present incumbent was Henry H. Wilder, president in 1917-18. He it was who in the national amateur of 1908 carried the great Walter J. Travis to the 41st hole. In 1904 he lost a 20-hole match in the state amateur semifinals to Andrew Carnegie, 2d, the title winner. In 1907 he went to the semifinals again, losing 2 and 1 to Frank Hoyt. In 1908, the year of his 41-hole affair in the national, he was state amateur runner-up, losing 3 and 2 to Tom Fuller. In 1910 he lost a 20-hole first-round match to the ultimate title winner, H. W. Stucklen. In 1911 he lost a 21-hole first round battle with Frank Hoyt.

By-Plays

The All-Stars

The sports event of the week was undoubtedly the All-Star baseball game in Detroit. And what a game it was! It was the ninth of these annual classics and it furnished the fans with a finish the equal of which had never been seen before in All-Star affairs.

Due to the fact that the teams are made up of players who are not accustomed to playing with each other, the outcome of these games naturally rests rather on individual efforts than on team play. Power at the bat is what usually turns the tide of battle and that was certainly the case this year, when Ted Williams homered in the ninth with two on to win for the Americans, 7 to 5.

Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams showed up to pre-game press notices, especially the latter who was the chief actor in the great finish that gave the Americans their sixth victory. There is no question but what they are the two greatest batters of the present day and with the normal course of events, they have a fine chance of winning places in baseball's Hall of Fame.

In past years National League followers have claimed that a livelier ball has been the reason why American League players have had higher batting averages. They cannot claim that this year as both leagues are using a uniform ball. Just why it is that the A. L. has the best batsmen is difficult to say; but they have had them for a number of years and it looks as if this would hold true for many more as there does not appear to be any player in the National League who can furnish serious opposition. Last Saturday there were nine American League batters with averages of .332 or better, while there were only two National Leaguers who could better .332.

And this was the first of these games to furnish a hero only to see him lose his title when the last batter came to the plate. Twice Arky Vaughan, the Pittsburgh veteran, put his team ahead and when Ted Williams strode to the plate in the ninth, Vaughan's name was on everybody's lips; but when the game was all over, all of the hero worship was for the young Red Sox outfielder. The records will always show, however, that Vaughan was the leading batter of the game with a record of three hits for nine bases as well as four runs batted in, two of which he scored himself.

Minor League

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3-4, Rochester 0-10.
Newark 6, Buffalo 0.
Jersey City at Toronto—rain.
Baltimore at Montreal—rain.

American Association

Kansas City 10-8, Columbus 7-5 (2nd 10 innings).
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 4
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4-2, Sacramento 2-3.
San Francisco 4-7, Oakland 3-6.
Seattle 4, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 4.

Texas League

Tulsa 7, Beaumont 2.
San Antonio 2, Dallas 1.
Oklahoma City 2, Shreveport 1.
Fort Worth at Houston—rain.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 2-4, Birmingham 0-3 (2nd 9 innings).
Nashville at Memphis—wet grounds.
Knoxville at Little Rock (2)—rain.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Springfield 0.
Hartford 4, Albany 2.
Scranton at Elmira—rain.
Wiles-Barre at Williamsport — wet grounds.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	52	24	.684	
St. Louis	49	28	.636	3½
New York	39	33	.542	11
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	13
Pittsburgh	34	35	.493	14½
Chicago	35	43	.449	18
Boston	30	43	.411	20
Philadelphia	20	55	.267	31

Results July 11

Boston 7, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 12, Cincinnati 2.

Did You Know?

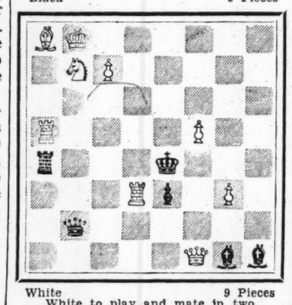
A ball player pays his own expenses while at home. The club pays them when on the road.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

July 12, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2265
By A. Ellerman

Black 6 Pieces

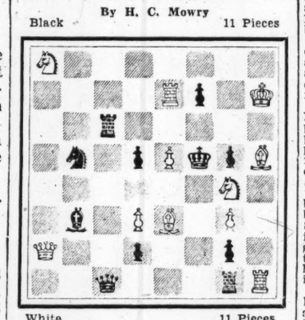


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Guidelli Memorial Tourney, Genoa, 1925. Another of the "champion" two movers in "A Century of Two-Movers." It combines unpins and self blocks with a magnificent try.)

Problem No. 2266
By H. C. Mowry

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Chess Review, March, 1925. A pleasing idea.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2263. B-K4

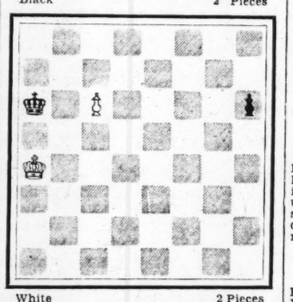
No. 2264.	
1. R-Q5	PxRch
2. P-B5ch	
1.	P-K4ch
2. R-Q7ch	
1.	Kt-K5 or KtxP
2. Q-R2ch	
1.	B-Kt
2. RxPch	
1.	P-Kt4
2. PxPch	
1.	Kt-Kt6
2. PxKtch	

End-Game No. 570. Black wins: 1 . . . BxP (Black); 2 R-KKt4, B-B6; 3 RxPch, K-K6; 4 R-B7, K-B7, and White resigns. If 2 KxB, K-K6; 3 R-KB5, R-Ktch; 4 K-R2, P-B6 and wins.

End-Game No. 566. B. Barnes of Winnipeg points out that White's win appears impossible after 1 P-B6, PxP; 2 Kt-K5, BxKt; 3 K-K4, K-Kt7!; 4 P-R7, P-R5; 5 P-R8 (Q), P-R6. White cannot check, so Black has time for P-R7.

End-Game No. 571
By Richard Reti

Black 2 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

Black to play and White to draw

(A version of one of Reti's classics. Put the White K at KR8, and you have another. Or put White K at KR5, and add Black P's at KKt2 and KB3, with White to move, for another.)

A reader tells us about the latest problem book and the personality behind it:

A Century of Two-Movers

This is the title of a unique little book of chess problems recently published by the Overbrook Press of Stamford, Connecticut. It is a reprint, with rather extensive additions of problems and notes, of a series of articles published last year in the Chess Review by Alain White. The problems, all two-movers, were selected by Frederick Gamage, Comins Mansfield and White as their personal favorites, while the notes were prepared by White and Vincent L. Eaton, problem editor of the Chess Review. A body of two-move problems, representing the varied tastes of these problem lovers, may be accepted as being well worthy of acquaintance and study, and the notes are very complete and explain both the themes of the problems and their historical background.

Even more interesting perhaps is the style of the book, which is undoubtedly the most attractive volume on chess problems we have had the pleasure of seeing. The paper is of singular charm and ease to the eyes, the type is clear and artistic, the diagrams just call to the reader to study them, and the binding is simple and de luxe. The whole book makes one wonder how it came into being and whether there are to be more like it. Happily the answer to this last question is yes, there may be a considerable series, if circumstances permit.

The book has been sponsored by Frank Altschul, of the New York banking firm of Lazard Freres. Mr. Altschul was born in San Francisco in 1887. His family moved to New York in 1901. He graduated from Yale in 1908 and served in France with the A. E. F. in 1919. He has always been interested in the printing of fine books, and in line with this interest he organized the Overbrook Press at his country home in Stamford in 1934. He was for many years Chairman of the Publications Committee of the Grolier Club. For two years, he was President of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. He is a member of numerous book clubs here and abroad, and for ten years he was Chairman of the Yale Library Association, which was organized under his guidance. He is also a member of the Elizabethan Club of New Haven.

Mr. Altschul's private printing establishment, the Overbrook Press, is located on his estate on the outskirts of Stamford. Here are to be found fields and forest, many buildings, the lovely main house, smaller guest houses, barns, farm buildings and, overlooking a pretty stretch of the Mianus River, two buildings of unique character. One is the River House, a personal retreat, with a delightful library and an open porch upstairs, facing on the river, which is framed by a charming growth of birches and willows, with larger trees behind, laurel in bloom in the June sunshine and lazy water-lilies of many colors. Quiet is suggested here, rest from the troubled world outside and distance from any real work. Yet one goes a few steps only and, at the side of the River House, stands the building of the Overbrook Press (by descent a remodeled pigpen), with its attractive office, rooms devoted to type setting and to the press and other equipment, and, beyond, storage space for stocks of paper and all the accessories of a busy little plant complete in itself.

In charge of the Press is Miss Margaret B. Evans, of White Plains, while the press is manned by Mr. MacNamara, the pressman. About fifty works have been printed here to date, including writings from Shakespeare and Laurence Sterne down to Wendell Willkie. Dorothy Thompson and David L. Cohn's "I Hear Australians Singing." All these works are beautifully done; perhaps the most beautiful is a reprint of Robert Louis Stevenson's Inland Voyage, with original illustrations by Jean Hugo, the artist grandson of Victor Hugo. For this edition the sheets were sent to Europe and the lovely little sketches stenciled in by hand in water colors.

Printing is, however, only one of many hobbies of Mr. Altschul. Chess is a second and a love of problems, which goes back to more youthful days when he composed a little, played a good deal and, most of all, enjoyed the ideas of other composers. Guidelli and Loyd, Mansfield and Gamage and Ellerman, to name only a very few. This double interest in chess and printing has now found its expression in a desire to print a series of chess books, of which the present volume is the first. We hope many others will follow, not only to gratify Mr. Altschul's public spirited wishes, but to enrich our American chess literature with further works of such beauty as he alone has had the taste and the opportunity to bring into being.

Prize Game

Of the various games played in the Metropolitan Chess League (New York) team championship and submitted to Leonard B. Meyer, president of the league, for consideration for the special brilliancy prize award, the game below was selected for the prize. L. G. Greene, former Columbia player, represented the Manhattan club, and W. Goldwater represented the Marshall Club, which despite this loss, won the crucial Manhattan match and the team championship.

Center Counter-Gambit

Greene White	Goldwater Black	Greene White	Goldwater Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4	11 B-Q3	Kt-Q4
2 PxP	Kt-KB3	12 P-B4	Kt-B6
3 P-Q4	KtxP	13 BxPch	K-R
4 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	14 Q-Q2	KtxR
5 PxKt	P-K3	15 Kt-Kt5	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	16 B-Kt8	P-Kt3
7 B-QKt5	B-Q2	17 Q-R3ch	K-Kt2
8 Castles	B-Q3	18 Q-R7ch	K-B3
9 R-K	Castles	19 Kt-K4ch	K-B4
10 R-Kt	Kt-K2	20 Q-R3 mate	

Match Game

The fourteenth game of the Horowitz-Reshevsky match presented the challenger's last chance to equal his opponent's score in the sixteen-game match. Horowitz built up a strong attack, but the champion showed that he could defend himself adequately, and finally a draw was the normal result.

Fourteenth Game

English Opening

Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black	Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-R5	KtxKt
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 BxKt	QxB
3 PxP	KtxP	20 KtxBch	K-R
4 P-KK:3	P-QB4	21 Q-R5	KR-K
5 B-Kt2	Kt-B2	22 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K5	R-K2
7 Castles	P-K4	24 KtxB	RxKt
8 P-Q3	B-K2	25 B-Q5	Q-Kt3
9 B-K3	Castles	26 QRxP	K-R
10 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q5	27 BxKt	QxB
11 Kt-B4	P-B3	28 Q-K2	QxRP
12 P-B4	PxP	29 KR-B	P-K3
13 QBxP	KKt-K3	30 Q-Kt4	Q-B2
14 B-Q2	R-Kt	31 R-B8ch	RxR
15 Kt-Q5	B-Q2	32 RxRch	K-Kt2
16 P-K3	Kt-B3	33 P-Q4	R-B2
17 R-B	P-QKt4	Drawn	

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G B
New York	50	26	.658	
Cleveland	47	31	.603	4
Boston	40	34	.541	9
Chicago	40	36	.526	10
Detroit	40	40	.500	12
Philadelphia	34	41	.453	15½
St. Louis	27	47	.365	22
Washington	26	49	.347	23½

Results July 11

Detroit 2, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, Washington 1.
New York 6, St. Louis 2.

Gathered Here and There

Nelson Beats Boyhood Pal

DENVER, July 12 (AP)—Big Byron Nelson came back like a true champion yesterday to batter par and his most formidable opponent into submission in the quarter-finals of the Professional Golfers Association tournament that also saw prime favorite Sam Snead the victim of a thundering upset.

Nelson whipped Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., his boyhood rival—both learned the game as Fort Worth caddies—2 up in a thrill-filled battle decided on the final green.

Snead, able to salvage only his powerful drives from an otherwise shattered game, tumbled to defeat before Lloyd Mangrum, 6 and 4.

Gene Sarazen out shot Denny Shute of Chicago, 7 and 6, in the battle of the veterans, and Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., ace, routed Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I., 8 and 7 in the most one-sided match of the quarter-finals.

* * *

McNeill Forced

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12 (AP)—Don McNeill of Gambier, Ohio, national singles champion, was forced to an extra set for the second day in a row as he advanced yesterday to the final match of the 54th annual Western tournament. In a hard fought semifinal at the Woodstock Country Club the top-seeded McNeill beat Billy Talbert of Cincinnati 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

In women's singles second-seeded Dorothy Bundy of Winter Park, Fla., won her match with fourth-seeded Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3.

* * *

Walker Cup Change

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—United States Golf Association officials, here for the National Public Links championships next week, suggested a substitute Walker Cup match between Publinx and National amateur tournament golfers.

The Walker Cup matches, between top ranking English and American amateurs, have been called off for the last three years because of the war.

Under the plan developed, the quarter-finalists of the Public Links tournament next week and the quarter-finalists of the National Amateur would play in September.

* * *

Mako Defeated

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 12 (AP)—George Toley of the University of Southern California defeated top-seeded Gene Mako of Los Angeles 7—5, 6—0 in the semifinal round of the Atlantic Coast tennis tournament yesterday. Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded second, eliminated Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, seeded third, in the other semifinal, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Helen Germaine of New York and Virginia Redford of Philadelphia captured the women's doubles title by defeating Mrs. Millicent Hurst Lang of New York and Mrs. George Toley of Los Angeles.

* * *

Sabin Rallies

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 12 (AP)—Wayne R. Sabin, Reno, Nev., stylist, rallied yesterday to defeat Jack Kramer, of East Los Angeles, Calif., 4—6, 6—1, 6—8, 6—0, and gain the finals of the ninth annual Spring Lake invitation tennis tournament.

Sabin's opponent for the final will be determined when top-seeded Frank Parker, the defending champion from Altadena, Calif., meets young Ted Schroeder, of Glendale, Calif., in the other semifinal, today.

* * *

In Straight Sets

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—Helen Jacobs defeated Nellie Sheer, Miami Beach, Fla., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0, in the quarterfinal round of the Women's Middle Atlantic States District tennis tournament yesterday. Hope Knowles of Philadelphia proved little opposition for Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, who breezed through to an easy 6—1, 6—1 victory.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, of New York, had little difficulty in defeating unseeded Nancy Ritchie, of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2, and Defending Champion Helen Bernhard, of New York, was extended to three sets to win from Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, of Boston, 6—4, 5—7 and 6—1.

* * *

First Big Title

ST. CHARLES, Ill., July 12 (AP)—Diminutive Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., a veteran campaigner at the age of 17, won her first big golf championship yesterday—the second women's western junior championship, defeating Dorothy Campbell of St. Louis, Mo., 6 and 4, at the St. Charles Country Club.

* * *

Another Upset

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—Unseeded Irvin Dorfman, of New York DeWitt Clinton High School, scored another upset in the national interscholastic tennis tournament yesterday to lead the way into the semifinals.

Dorfman bowled over Second-Seeded James Evert of Chicago, 7—5, 6—2, in a quarter-final encounter. Vic Seixas of Philadelphia, Bill Vogt of Pottstown, Pa., and Richard Hart of Miami, Fla., also reached the round of four.

Seixas defeated John Moses of Exeter, N. H., 6—4, 6—2. Hart eliminated Grant Small, Scarborough, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2, and Vogt trounced Blair Hawley, Exeter, N. H., 6—0, 6—1.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Braves Field Sta. 9600

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HARD BOILED EGG AND VEGETABLE SALAD PLATE
• EGG
• POTATO SALAD
• COLE SLAW
• SLICES OF TOMATO
• CRISP LETTUCE
• MAYONNAISE
ROLLS AND BUTTER
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Specializing in Italian Dishes—Lunches and Dinners

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Visitors and Bostonians enjoy our cool gardens. Open six days a week.
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in Harvard Square
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The Home Forum

Front Parlor

AN ABRUPT red light stopped us.

June air that, in the country, smelled of clover and honeysuckle hung heavy over the streets lined with red brick houses and white marble steps—street after street of red brick houses and white marble steps. Where, a few weeks before, lace of other decades had stirred languidly, now blank screens yawned (there was *one* with a painted gray castle, lake, and forest!). We knew from experience that, at this early afternoon hour, all the houses slept.

And there on the corner, beneath the dusty maple, stood a familiar rickety low table, weather-scarred to silvery gray. It held a wooden bucket, staves rusting, which had originally contained salted fish, but now overflowed with melting ice. Glass bottles gleamed strawberry, lemon, chocolate when the sunlight filtered against them through the leaves. The ice shaver and round scoop were there—and the sign, in the same straggling, disjointed black lettering, SNOWBALLS—5c DoUBle—3c SIngLe (haven't the prices advanced since our day?). And the usual small Negro purveyor, knee pants rumpled, blue shirt patched, frayed straw hat far on the back of his tightly curled head, drowsed on the curb.

The light flashed green. We slid away. There was no opportunity to invite our companions to partake of snowballs by way of refreshment. But we recalled the delectable shivers on torrid days when we had tasted the crushed, strawberry-flavored ice. Strawberry had been our favorite for the brief span before we learned that disapproving elders considered snowballs one more taboo for nice little girls. Snowballs had seemed precisely what our aunt's front parlor had led us to expect of Baltimore.

* * *

By our first visit to Baltimore, the "back parlor" had changed its name and function to "sitting-room," but the parlor proper always retained the prefix. Although it was June, the house had not been dismantled, doubtless because a family party was scheduled during our visit. We don't remember the festivities clearly, but we shall never forget the front parlor.

Viola first showed it to us—Viola, the wiry little Negro girl who came each weekday morning to scrub the white marble steps. That morning, after the steps, she had been given a soft cloth and strict admonishing, and sent to the front parlor. We were finishing our morning hours at the upright piano in the square hall separating the front parlor from the sitting-room as she slipped noiselessly through. She turned, and we smiled timidly.

"Yo'all like to see the front pahlah?"

So we stood inside the door leading from the square hall, while Viola raised the shades to let in enough light to dust by.

"Theah," she breathed reverently, "it's the grandest front pahlah! Bet you nevah see one like it, lessen a palace."

"Oh my," we said, "we wish we sat in *here*."

"Yes, ma'm, reckon so. But this heah is for *folks*. Wouldn't do to use it all the time. It's like when ladies wear velvet trains."

It did seem impressive—not altogether an illusion from seeing it first through Viola's eyes, or because at either end of the long room massive mirrors, the tips of their gilt frames touching the ceiling and the bases the floor, reflected reciprocal images—square piano, settees, and numerous curved Victorian chairs which had shed their original mohair to be "done" in rose, gold, green, or blue satin. On either side of the marble fireplace—in those days containing a coal grate—stood low, broad footstools of rosewood upholstered in green satin. The moss-green carpet, covering the entire floor, bloomed with giant pink roses. The velvet portières at the double doors leading to the front hall, and the window draperies, were rose lined with moss green, and were held back in rigid lines by chains of intricately designed brass links nearly as heavy as the hangings themselves. Even the lace curtains seemed massive. The French gilt clock, enclosed in glass, no longer ticked; but the Dresden shepherds and shepherdesses, with their innumerable lambs and dogs, smiled in continuous brittle complacency. And the colors of the chairs, and the hundreds of crystals from the three chandeliers which reflected any beam of light finding its way into the room, contrasted pleasantly with the somber browns, the dark greens, the grayed yellows of the heavy portraits and landscapes on the walls.

* * *

After the family gathering, where many ladies rustled in taffeta, June being too warm for velvet, the front parlor underwent more than sea-change. The rug disappeared, and the shining black floor gleamed cool. Linen covers swathed chairs and settees. The Dresden ladies and their retinue were wrapped in cotton wool and tucked in neatly labeled boxes. Draperies were packed in camphor. Screens—but not painted with scenes—were fitted into the tall windows. One whole day was spent in washing, one by one, each shining prism from each shining chandelier. The square piano and the upright changed places. Doors were opened. And the front parlor was ready for the long summer evenings.

* * *

Recent residents of Lanvale Street enjoyed their steps on summer evenings; and, with other visiting cousins, we frequently lingered on ours. Usually, however, we sat in the dark front parlor while the family anecdotes flowed to a soft accompaniment from the upright piano of Strauss, Mozart, or Chopin—with occasional lapses into "When It's Apple-Blossom Time in Normandy," or "Down By the Old Mill Stream." It was then that our aunt's memory pieced together the mosaic of colorful life that had gone in and out the front parlor before Frieda's grocery store and the drug store occupied opposite corners.

But after we had been taken on a family call to an ancient lady, our grand-aunt, who lived in a Baltimore even older than ours, we discovered the thrilling history that from one "side" we came of an old theatrical family. We had heard about our grand-uncle Jimmie, a true son of the family, fighting in the Confederate ranks; about grand-uncle Dick, valiantly running the blockade for the Cause; and grand-uncle Tommie, their brother, following his conscience and fighting in the blue uniform for the Union. Those were thrilling tales—until we learned that our dashing grand-uncle Joseph had been even more than a Confederate hero (in our estimation!)—had been Joseph Jefferson's understudy; while grand-uncle Jimmie had played in Booth's company, in Sir Henry Irving's! Finally it came out that our grandmother's three sisters had given memorable performances of the three witches in *Macbeth*, and had been, indeed, dancers for many years. With reluctance, our aunt showed us their pictures. Each wore a tiny-waisted, sweeping velvet gown. Our grand-aunts! We were more pleased than if we had discovered ourselves to be direct descendants of Queen Victoria.

* * *

After these revelations, we begged to take our nap in the front parlor. Our request seemed reasonable to our elders since that was the coolest spot in the house. And we persuaded ourself each day that we honestly tried to sleep. When we couldn't, we tied on our ballet slippers; and up and down the gleaming floor between the two mirrors, we practiced every dance step we knew or could invent. When we rested, we draped a velvet piano scarf around us.

A week passed before discovery. The next day we sped to the mountains. We never learned whether there was any relation between the two events.

* * *

By the time we had at last grown up to a velvet dress of our own, business and other changes had encroached on Lanvale Street, the front parlor had been dismantled for the last time. But—snowballs survive in Baltimore!

KATHERINE M. GAULT

By Courtesy of the M. A. McDonald Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MORNING WALK": *A Drawing by Winslow Homer*

THIS DELICIOUSLY prim engraving of a drawing by the great out-door painter, Winslow Homer, reminds us that the artist first made his reputation as a popular illustrator for magazines and other periodicals. With the caption, *The Morning Walk—Young Ladies' School Promenading the Avenue—Drawn by Winslow Homer*, the engraving appeared in Harper's Weekly.

Homer began drawing when a young boy and at nineteen entered a lithographer's shop as apprentice. Then after some experience as an illustrator in Boston, he went to New York for further art instruction. Not long after, he was commissioned by Harper's Weekly as a special correspondent to cover the Civil War at the front. When the war was over, he continued his magazine illustration and his affiliation with Harper's, but he also began to paint American life about him with gusto and realism.

No training could have been better for this thoroughly native artist than the opportunity to draw and paint from observation the life of his fellow Americans. As an individualist of high integrity and perception, he had his roots in everyday American life and this kept him untainted and uninfluenced by the generally accepted European traditions of the times. It was not until about 1876 that Homer finally gave up illustration to devote himself to his now famous water colors and oils.

B. T.

Sea Level

Having come to the edge of water, here at last
we broke fast,
gathered seaweed, dug for clams, packed
stones
round and warm, covered them each against
each,
stole from the crescent beach
driftwood to fire, striking a match to flame,
glad that we came.
Forests that trailed behind us, that interlaced
ready to catch a waist,
exploring beyond a copper line of shore,
troubled no more.
Roots that tripped, leaves on the darker
ground,
dank, without sound,
were one with the past. Here was a stretch of
sea
for company.
Having come to the edge of water, through
leaning grasses,
smoke of bayberry, beach-plum in savory
masses,
having pushed ankle-deep into sun-burned
foam,
we were home.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

"Ne crains point"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN ANCIEN COMBATTANT qui prit part à la Guerre mondiale se rappelle bien des cas où, en face du péril, il fut divinement protégé; un jour par exemple, alors que pour s'acquitter d'une certaine mission, il allait traverser une forêt, il fut tout à coup contraint de s'arrêter. L'avertissement était si positif que c'était en quelque sorte une voix qui disait: "Éloigne-toi d'ici, prends un autre chemin." Le soldat obéit, et cet acte lui sauva la vie.

La Bible contient une foule de passages faits pour encourager ceux dont l'âme est craintive. Le chapitre six de II Rois rapporte qu'une troupe d'ennemis, voulant s'emparer du prophète Élisée, entourèrent la ville où il se trouvait; son serviteur terrifié s'écria (6:15): "Hélas! mon seigneur, comment ferons-nous?" Avec une calme assurance, Élisée répondit (6:16): "Ne crains point: ceux qui sont avec nous sont plus nombreux que ceux qui se trouvent avec eux." Puis le prophète fit cette prière (6:17): "O Éternel, daigne ouvrir les yeux de mon serviteur, afin qu'il puisse voir!" Et le jeune homme put voir que "la montagne était pleine de chevaux et de chars de feu tout autour d'Élisée." Ainsi furent révélées les forces spirituelles, présentes pour sauver et protéger ceux qui servaient Dieu. Par la suite, Élisée, s'appuyant sans réserve sur les directions et la protection divines, déjoua les plans de l'ennemi.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, son auteur, Mary Baker Eddy, nous donne à la page 581 cette définition des "anges": "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites; l'inspiration de la bonté, de la pureté et de l'immortalité, neutralisant tout mal, toute sensualité et toute mortalité." Entouré de ceux qui, armés d'épées et de bâtons, venaient se saisir de lui, Jésus dit à l'un de ses apôtres: "Crois-tu que je ne pourrais pas invoquer mon Père, qui me donnerait aussitôt plus de douze légions d'anges?"

Les anges, les "intuitions spirituelles," nous entourent constamment, mais il nous arrive de ne point les entendre ou de ne pas les écouter. Si nous voulons discerner la voix qui nous indique le bon chemin, il faut faire taire au-dedans de nous le fracas des conflits, exclure les pensées de haine, de vengeance, de rancune, de cupidité. Nous devons refuser d'accueillir les mauvaises suggestions assaillant les humains; alors notre conscience restera pure, prête à reconnaître les intuitions spirituelles qui nous avertissent du péril et qui nous conduisent à l'harmonie, à la sécurité. Les suggestions mauvaises, dont l'origine et le caractère participent de la mortalité, sont les armées ennemies qui nous tentent et cherchent à nous nuire. Refusant d'être impressionnés ou troublés par l'adversaire, nous serons réceptifs aux pensées spirituelles—tendresse, amour, compassion, foi, compréhension. Voilà les "chars de feu," les forces spirituelles, qui nous procureront la délivrance. Les anges sont les légions divines conduisant nos pas dans le chemin de la sécurité. Nous entendons leur voix lorsque, faisant taire les agitations intérieures, nous nous tournons vers Dieu, attentifs aux enseignements de l'Amour et de la Vérité.

Bien souvent ceux que paralysait la crainte ont puisé la force et le courage dans ces paroles d'Ésaïe (41:10, 13): "Ne crains point, car je suis avec toi; ne t'effraie pas, car je suis ton Dieu! Je t'affermis et j'arrive à ton aide; je te soutiens de ma droite vengeresse.. C'est moi l'Éternel, ton Dieu, qui te prends par la main et qui te dis: Ne crains point, j'arrive à ton aide."

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que la Vie est Dieu. Dieu n'est point limité. Dieu, la Vie, n'a ni commencement ni fin. Le cercle, figure géométrique n'offrant pas de commencement ou de fin, peut passer pour le symbole de la Vie, tandis que la mortalité serait représentée par une ligne droite, ayant un commencement et une fin. Aux pages 428 et 429 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'auteur a guéri des maladies organiques considérées incurables, et a rendu les agonisants à la vie et à la santé par sa compréhension que Dieu est l'unique Vie. C'est un péché de croire qu'il existe quoi que ce soit qui puisse maîtriser la Vie omnipotente et éternelle, et cette Vie doit être mise en lumière par la compréhension qu'il n'y a pas de mort, aussi bien que par d'autres grâces de l'Esprit."

Saisir complètement ces vérités nous semble peut-être difficile. Pour comprendre tout à fait la réalité de la Vie et sa conséquence, l'irréalité de la mort, il faut commencer par résoudre, au cours de notre avance, maints problèmes de moindre envergure. Au début, le serviteur d'Élisée ne pouvait voir ce que voyait son maître—les forces toutes-puissantes de la Vie qui l'entouraient; mais lorsque Élisée eut prié pour que s'ouvrissent les yeux du jeune homme, celui-ci prit conscience du fait que les armées célestes étaient présentes. Ainsi les ferventes prières, la consécration des praticiens de la Science Chrétienne, ouvrent les yeux du patient qui a recours à leur aide; et s'il comprend au moins dans une certaine mesure l'omniprésence du bien, il peut trouver la guérison. Dans nombre de cas, à la lecture du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, la vérité concernant Dieu, la Vie, est entrée à flots dans la conscience, produisant l'effet d'une lumière irrésistible. Entrevoir le fait que la Vie est la réalité spirituelle a souvent guéri d'une manière instantanée la crainte, la maladie, le péché.

Dans un monde qu'affligent les guerres et les dévastations, il est plus que jamais nécessaire de comprendre l'Amour qui bannit la crainte, de connaître la Vie d'où la mort est entièrement exclue. Au monde plongé dans l'angoisse, la Science Chrétienne apporte un message d'Amour et de Vie; lorsqu'on étudie sincèrement cette Science, on trouve le calme, la paix; même pendant la bataille on peut entendre les anges de Dieu et recevoir leurs instructions.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Fear thou not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE WHO SERVED as a soldier in the World War recalls, among many experiences in which he was divinely protected in dangerous situations, a day when, on a mission that necessitated his passing through a patch of woods, he was suddenly impelled to stop. It was as though a voice had spoken to him, so positive was the warning. It seemed to say, "Leave this place and go by some other way." He obeyed, and was thereby saved from destruction.

There are many passages in the Bible which bring comfort to the fearful. In the sixth chapter of II Kings we read that when Elisha, the prophet, was surrounded by a host of the enemy bent on capturing him, his terrified servant asked (6:15), "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" Elisha replied with calm assurance (6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Then the prophet prayed (6:17), "Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see;" and the young man beheld the mountain "full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Thus were revealed the spiritual forces which were present to save and protect them. And Elisha was able to avert the plan of the enemy by his complete reliance upon God's guidance and protection.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the author gives us the following definition of "angels" (p. 581): "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." "Thinkest thou," said Jesus amidst those who came with swords and staves to take him prisoner, "that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

We are constantly surrounded by angels, "spiritual intuitions," but we do not always hear or heed them. We have to be free from the noise of conflict within, free from thoughts of hatred, revenge, resentment, and greed, if we would hear the voice which tells us which path to take. We must refuse to take into our thought the evil suggestions assailing humanity, if we would keep our individual thinking clear to discern the spiritual intuitions that warn us of danger and lead us into harmony and safety. Evil suggestions, mortal in origin and character, are the hosts of the enemy tempting us, seeking to destroy us. Refusing to be disturbed or impressed by the enemy, we find ourselves receptive to spiritual thoughts, to tenderness, love, compassion, faith, understanding. These are the "chariots of fire," the spiritual forces, which will deliver us. Angels are God's legions, guiding us into safe paths. Their voices are heard when we are quiet within, when we turn to God and listen to Truth and Love.

Many who have been overcome with fear have found strength and comfort in these words from Isaiah (41:10, 13): "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. . . . I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

In Christian Science we learn that Life is God. God is not limited. God, Life, is without beginning or end. The circle, without any beginning or end, may be regarded as a symbol of Life, whereas mortality is indicated by a straight line, which has both a beginning and an end. On pages 428 and 429 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "The author has healed hopeless organic disease, and raised the dying to life and health through the understanding of God as the only Life. It is a sin to believe that aught can overpower omnipotent and eternal Life, and this Life must be brought to light by the understanding that there is no death, as well as by other graces of Spirit."

We may not find it easy to realize this at once. The full understanding of the reality of Life, and the consequent unreality of death, comes as we solve many lesser problems along the way. Elisha's servant could not see what his master saw, that the all-powerful forces of Life were surrounding him; but when Elisha prayed that his eyes might be opened, the young man became conscious of the presence of the heavenly host. Even so do the consecrated prayers of Christian Science practitioners open the eyes of those who call upon them for help, and as they grasp even a little of the truth of the omnipresence of good they are healed. Many times the truth about Life, God, comes as an overwhelming light, as one reads the textbook of Christian Science. Instantaneous healings of fear, sickness, and sin have occurred when the fact has been glimpsed that Life is spiritual reality.

In a world harassed by wars and destruction, there is great need, greater than ever before in the world's history, for a knowledge of that Love which casts out fear, of that Life in which there is no death. Christian Science comes to this anxious world with its message of Love, its message of Life, and through its study one may find quietness and peace, and hear God's angels directing him even in the midst of battle.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Harriet Beecher Stowe Visits a Duchess

IN WRITING to her sister Catharine about her party, or levée, in Stafford House, Harriet described that "most splendid of English palaces" even down to its carpets. Each room had its own colour-scheme, she discovered, though the predominating note was blue. The carpets helped carry this out. The colour-ground of each was "bedropped" with such fine figures as "to produce a mass of color of a certain tone, and not to distract the eye with a complicated pattern." This was a new idea to a New England village housewife of the 1850's.

A few minutes before eleven Harriet and Calvin arrived under the *porte-cochère* of a mansion "not very showy in appearance." Two footmen in full Highland costume received them. Harriet then had only a confused idea of being passed from room to room by "an innumerable multitude of servants in livery, with powdered hair." At each entry the Stowes' names were called out, yet what astonished Harriet was that all these rooms and halls and passages were deserted. Nevertheless, the bewigged flunkies announced their names in all of them, as they did in the large drawing-room that proved to be their destination.

This room, too, was uninhabited, and the fact gave Harriet a chance to inspect an apartment which, she said, more perfectly suited her eye and taste than any she had ever seen before. It was not so much any particular splendour of furniture or dazzling display of upholstery as it was the room's "artistic, poetic air, resulting from the arrangement of colors and the disposition of the works of *virtu*." It was composed like a painter's picture. The Stowe Cabin, which everyone found so charming, was going to feel the influence of this appraisal. "The great fault in many splendid rooms," Harriet told Catharine, "is that they are arranged without any eye to unity of impression."—From "Crusader in Crinoline: The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," by FORREST WILSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Firefly

Against the pine-trees' looming dark
Flickers the firefly's fitful spark;
Against the hollowness of sky
The little light goes bravely by.

Then down amid the tangled grass
The intermittent flashings pass.
Not vastness nor restraint efface
The firefly's little lighted space.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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Intimate Message: Washington

Some Eloquent Facts on Repeal ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

A new compilation of F. B. I. crime statistics furnishes some very revealing information on the liquor problem throughout the country which, brewers and distillers to the contrary, is still very much with us.

If the repealers of the Eighteenth Amendment wanted to bring about, as they so often said they did, fewer law violations and more law observance, less excess, and more temperance, the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation suggest they ought to go back and start again.

The obedience to law, the decreasing drunkenness, the drop in crime in general which the opponents of prohibition so glibly promised is just not arriving.

The opposite is arriving, according to the authoritative findings of the F. B. I. These are the eloquent facts:

The ratio of arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of the population was nearly twice as great in 1940 as it was in 1932.

The F. B. I. reports show the increase in arrests for dunkenness in the United States over 1932 to be as follows: 1933, 22.7 per cent; 1934, 79.3 per cent; 1935, 94.4 per cent; 1936, 102.9 per cent; 1937, 100.5 per cent; 1938, 80.6 per cent; 1939, 82.1 per cent; 1940, 91.7 per cent.

The ratio of increase in arrests for driving while intoxicated as compared with 1932, was as follows: 1933, 3.8 per cent; 1934, 16.4 per cent; 1935, 33 per cent; 1936, 48.7 per cent; 1937, 74.7 per cent; 1938, 49.3 per cent; 1939, 61.3 per cent; 1940, 56.3 per cent.

The estimated number of serious crimes in the United States during 1940 was 1,517,026, an increase of 32,472 over 1939.

Five-Fold Increase

Fingerprint cards sent to the F. B. I. during 1940 show that the percentage of men arrested for drunkenness was more than five times as great in 1940 as in 1932, and the percentage of women arrested for drunkenness was more than four times as great for the same period. The percentage of men and women both, arrested for driving while intoxicated, was three times as great in 1940 as in 1932.

The Research Service of the Anti-Saloon League of America also offers some pertinent statistics in comment on the recent observation of the American Association of Social Workers which pointed out that "there are 45,000,000 in this country who are underfed at this very moment."

"The problem in the United States at present," it says, "is not lack of food. There is abundant production—but great underconsumption. Department of Agriculture authorities say that two-thirds of the population has an average cash income of only $69 per family per month, and 20,000,000 of them can spend only 5 cents a meal for food.

"One reason for underconsumption of food is consumption of alcoholic beverages. Out of their poverty some of our people are spending more for a drink than many of them are spending for a meal. During 1940 the estimated expenditure for alcoholic beverages was $4,500,000,000, and to the extent of this wastage the rise in living standards was prevented."

Huge Economic Loss

Horatio M. Pollock, Director, Mental Hygiene Statistics, State of New York, estimates that the economic loss due to the reduced value of the 1,000,000 persons estimated as having been arrested for intoxication for the first time in 1938 was $5,-114,000,000.

"In the aggregate," says Dr. Pollock, "the wastage of human values chargeable to alcoholism greatly reduces the annual income of the Nation and is a potent factor in keeping a large proportion of the population in a dependent or marginal economic condition."

The Anti-Saloon League points out that national advertisers spent $420,500,000 during 1940, of which newspapers received $160,800,000, or 38 per cent; magazines, $150,700,000, or 36 per cent; chain radio, $95,800,000, or 23 per cent; and farm journals, $13,-160,000, or 3 per cent. Alcoholic beverages ranked third in the amount of advertising carried in newspapers, and fifth in advertising carried in all four of the media.

Significantly, the Brewers' Journal remarks with annoyance and perhaps concern: "If anyone doubts that the drys are intensifying their warfare, let him read some of the 'Letters to the Editor' that are now finding their way into print in many country and suburban newspapers."

North, South, East, West:

Warden Lawes: Sing Sing's Lord High Non-Executioner ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

Years ago Gilbert and Sullivan attributed, in song, to a Mikado of their own imagination, the expressed desire that he might achieve what he declared to be an object all sublime. This was nothing more nor less than that he might "Let the punishment fit the crime." We remember the words:

My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime,
The punishment fit the crime.

The achievement, the hope of attaining this desired fitness, has been the humble ambition of the people of every nation and every civilization since those years when mankind first sought to shape and form governments somewhat after the divine pattern. In this endeavor men have sought to divest themselves and their methods of conviction and punishment of any suspicion that they were vengeful or too severely retributive.

Just how well or how poorly we have succeeded in this self-imposed undertaking enlightened and progressive future generations may estimate more wisely and impartially than the people of today. There remain, it is realized, two distinct and divergent schools of thought. But even the severest critics of those who hope that reformation is the panacea which should outlaw and replace torture in its severer forms, and even the extreme penalty wherever it is still prescribed and inflicted, seem still to realize that they have a possibly valid premise to establish.

Three Major Considerations

Three major considerations forever present themselves. We, like the singer of the quoted stanza, feel that the object is "all sublime." Is this, admittedly or unrevealed, punishment, or is it reformation and regeneration? Or is it to discourage the commission by others of offenses against the laws we make and seek to enforce? We seek to disclaim any desire to avenge, in the name of the law, by acts which good conscience cannot condone, offenses committed either premeditatedly or in the heat of passion. There comes, unavoidably, the realization that the assessment of the penalty which the law impartially exacts forecloses the opportunity which, hopefully, might bring at least a degree of reformation.

The thoughts of many in this country have been directed to the problem of correctional reforms by the retirement of Warden Lewis Lawes, for many years official head of Sing Sing, New York State's largest prison. To many observers and students it seems regrettable, whatever the qualifications of Mr. Lawes's successor, that he should have asked to be retired. There has persisted, and with good reason, the conviction that this veteran official, without ostentation or a resort to fantastic or experimental theories, maintained at that prison, without the application of usually accepted codes, a persuasively regimented order which was respected and observed by even the most recalcitrant. And it is in this realization and under this light that the governing authorities, both Federal and State, should appraise and seek to solve the perplexing problems constantly arising in other prisons.

It is no secret, of course, that political influences and party obligations often determine the action and decisions of appointing officers and governing boards. Abuses of the parole and pardoning power tend to undo even the best work of conscientious and honest wardens.

Greater and More Difficult Problem

Apart from all these administrative problems there persists the greater and more difficult problem, still unsolved, of making, or letting, the punishment fit the crime. Humanly conceived and humanly administered justice in the form or guise of punishment, or punishment in the form or guise of justice, is only with difficulty separated in our thought from revenge. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. We seem never to be able to get entirely away from this ancient precept.

It is vain, perhaps, to flatter ourselves by insisting that in this enlightened era we have progressed far from a belief in or a dependence upon the expedients of our forebears. We all profess, or claim to believe, that reformation even of the hardened and confirmed offender against the law is possible. And yet, while honestly believing this, we carelessly or ignorantly leave to those who do not share this belief the work which should be, but which never is accomplished even if undertaken.

The present industrial and economic emergency faced by a nation still theoretically at peace while the world is at war, provides the opportunity to bring about needed and possible reforms within the prisons. Productive man-power, still idle in the main, can, under the proper impulse, be utilized profitably to the country and helpfully to those who would willingly enlist. It is by such service, rendered in a common cause, that the first step in true reformation would be taken.

To Change the Subject:

One Boy's Story ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

"Well, if Armageddon's on, I suppose one should be there."
Rupert Brooke

I shall not forget my introduction to him. It was almost four years ago. I had dropped in, one evening, to see his mother in her New York apartment. And there he sprawled—the tall, distinguished looking, insolent boy of 18—her oldest son, home from college for the holidays. It had been a long, hot business day for his mother. A widow, she worked to support this boy and a younger brother. For 14 years she had been the family's bread winner. Now all her hopes were centered on these boys. They must be true Americans; fine men.

Just how the conversation turned on the European struggle, and the possibility of American participation in it—I do not recall. The mother and the younger son voiced the quiet loyalty, the willingness to serve, the confidence in American traditions and ideals one would have expected of this family. When they had finished, the older boy uncurled his long length, pulled himself up, began to talk slowly, with bitter ferocity.

"I'm a pacifist. And I want everyone to know it. I wouldn't shoulder a gun—not if Hitler came marching into New York tomorrow. I'd let him have what he wanted. Do what he wanted—yes (in response to a question from me) even to my family. But fire a shot at him? No. If we get into this war, and they try to draft me—I'll leave the country. If they catch me and get me into a uniform I'll desert. They can imprison me. They can hang me. But I'll never serve in any army, anywhere."

Brother Defends Brother

When he had finished, there was silence. His mother sat as though stunned. His brother said quickly:

"Bill doesn't mean it. If he saw anyone popping away at the Stars and Stripes—or at any of us—."

"They could pop," returned Bill, in a hard, ruthless young voice, as he rose to leave. "They could blow everything to bits."

He left the room. The mother sat knitting, a bleak look on her face.

About one month ago, I again saw this mother—now a Federal official. Her busy days and evenings were being given to her country. She was full of enthusiasm for the work. Again it was heartening to hear her speak of the United States of America—what it stands for, how important it is that the two big democracies, Great Britain and the United States, should stand together through thick and thin. It was inevitable, she said, that they would win. It might mean sacrifices.

"But I think we are ready," she said. "All of us."

I thought of her eldest son. As though she read my thoughts, she began to laugh softly.

"In It to Finish"

"Bill's at Fort Dix. He's very handsome in his uniform. And very proud of it. After his year is over, he's going to enlist. He says he's in it to the finish."

"But, but . . ." I began feebly.

"I know. It was just youth. And disillusionment over the collapse of every hope and ideal after the last war. He'd heard enough about it, at college. You can't blame this generation. In a measure, they're right to challenge us. We elders did fall down—last time. This time we won't. We mustn't. We've learned our lesson. This time we'll build. Really build!"

"You've been reasoning with him—all this time?"

No. She had not, she said. She had let him alone. Had trusted to the innate decency in the boy.

"But there must have been something—someone thing in particular that changed him."

"Yes. The sinking of the City of Benares, filled with British refugee children. It was torpedoed on Sept. 17. You remember? There was a British child on it, assigned to my sister in Canada. The child was lost. She was last seen on the deck, singing with the others. You know they went down, singing. Bill came to me, when we got the news, and said he wished to enlist. But as the Draft Law had just passed, I urged him to wait a month. He registered Oct. 16, and was drafted in November."

"Then he thinks there are things worth fighting for?"

"Apparently. He still talks cynically at times. He still lets off steam. But he's in this fight to the finish. And glad to be. And that's enough for me."

The Amateur Fireman Gets His Chance at Last

As Auxiliary Firefighter He Has Vital Defense Role

By Everett Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The man who has always wanted to climb aboard a 125-foot ladder truck, grab the big rear tiller wheel, and guide the lumbering machine dexterously around corners and through city traffic at near-breakneck speed, is having his day.

Not as a regular fireman, but as a member of Boston's Auxiliary Fire Fighting Force, the first of its kind in a large city in the United States. The force works in close collaboration with the system laid down by New York's Mayor La Guardia, named by President Roosevelt as National Director of Civilian Defense.

Already, some 1,200 volunteers have completed the prescribed course.

"And they're so good," commented Boston's Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, "that I'll just have to let some of them take the tiller wheel pretty soon. As a matter of fact," he added, "many of these men are expert truck drivers, so there's no reason at all why they couldn't handle a ladder truck with perfect safety."

Commissioner Reilly has been extremely active in civilian defense during the past year. And he has been appointed Chairman of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's new Boston Committee on Public Safety—formed to co-ordinate the various civilian agencies which followed in the wake of Mayor La Guardia's national committee.

In addition to the 1,200 "graduates," another 1,500 volunteers are busy evenings after working hours learning from professional firemen how to connect lines of hose to hydrants and how to play extinguishers effectively. They've been jumping into nets, sliding down poles, and doing their bit at heroic "rescue" work by means of high scaling ladders.

Registrations for this volunteer training are coming into stations all over the city at the rate of nearly 50 a day. Ultimately, Boston expects to have an expert force of some 5,000 volunteer civilian firemen—a mighty efficient addition to its present regular force of 1,500 men.

Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope—"Smoky Sam"—was equally enthusiastic about the volunteers.

"Beats all how well these 'sparks' catch on," he said, referring to those hundreds of men and boys who have been chasing fires for years, eager—but heretofore unable—to do their bit.

"We could use women in an emergency, too," he added. "Although not wholly fitted to cope with devastating fires, such as might follow an air raid, they would be extremely useful in handling clerical work, feeding firemen held at their posts for long hours, and serving as watchers in schools, office buildings, and factories."

The boy who always wanted to be a fireman has come into his own.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	806,525
1941 volume to date	70,078,139
1940 volume to date	129,495,575

Stock Prices Irregular In Brief Session

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Upward tendencies persisted in parts of today's stock market, although many leaders were unable to break out of a narrow groove.

Dealings were relatively slack throughout and, near the final hour of the brief session, moderate irregularity was the rule.

Summer apathy prevailed in the majority of commission houses as a large number of customers observed the recent custom of calling Saturday a holiday.

Brokers suggested that, while bullish ideas still were present in financial quarters, sketchiness of the war news inspired a little more speculative conservatism. Some lightening of accounts was believed due to reports the Nazis had launched a new strong blast at the Reds. Business developments remained a bolstering influence.

Douglas Aircraft, among stocks, got up more than a point, as did Crucible Steel preferred. Minor advances were recorded for N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Pepsi-Cola, American Smelting, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Deere and Chesapeake Corp.

Bonds Steady

Bond prices held about steady as the final hour of the short session started today.

Gainers appeared to have a slight edge over declining issues, but many trading favorites were unchanged.

The recent preference for secondary rail loans continued in evidence, chiefly shown by fairly brisk turnover. Price changes in the group were mostly non-existent or mere shades either way.

U. S. Governments were about even. In the over-the-counter market the new Commodity Credit Corp. 1⅛s traded at a fractional premium in their second day of when-issued dealings.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet, Japanese issues, in some demand Friday, dipped today.

Unchanged to fractions higher in the corporate list were North Western 4¾s of '49, Illinois Central 4¾s, Rock Island general 4s, Montana Power 3¾s, Texas Corp. 3s, and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F."

Business in U. S. Increases Sharply In Month of June

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department said "business in the United States registered another strong advance in June, but rising prices, expanding inventories and mounting shortages of key materials emphasized the increasing strains appearing in many sectors of the country."

A Department statement said, "notwithstanding these growing problems, industrial production continued to move ahead and sellers continued to experience a record demand for this time of year.

"The construction industry began a summer of heightened activity. Gains of considerable magnitude were evident in the field of distribution."

Dividend Meetings

A list of dividend meetings to be held next week, as compiled by the Fitch Investors Service, includes the following important companies:

Monday, July 14

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Hormel (Geo. A.) & Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, July 15

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co (6½ Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Wednesday, July 16

General Foods Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd. (Com.)
Loew's Inc. (6.50 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pullman, Inc. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.)
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Pfd.) (12 m.)

Thursday, July 17

Belding Heminway Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
General Cigar Co., Inc. (7% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
International Harvester Co (7% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co (Com.) (2 p. m.)
National Power & Light Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

Friday, July 18

Bayuk Cigars, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 12

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡†	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362	.2362	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2453	.2453	*
Shanghai—dol	.0525	.0525	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted xNominal.

Cotton Mart Memberships Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Two New York Cotton Exchange memberships sold for $3,400 and $3,350, off $100 and $150, respectively, from the previous sale.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	52	51½	52	Jul 11
51⅜	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 11
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 11
4 23/64	55/64	Air Reduct (1a)	2	42½	42	42½	+ ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 8
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	57	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 11
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
21⅜	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 11
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	8	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 11
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	159	157½	158¾	Jul 11
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 11
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
82⅜	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
18	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18	17⅞	18	Jul 8
1¼	¾	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	Jul 10
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	+ ½
59	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
18⅜	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	Jul 11
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	43	43	43	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Am Bk N (.10g)	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36	36	36	Jul 11
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34⅛	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	9	79¼	78½	79	Jul 11
23⅞	18¼	Am Ch&C (.80g)	3	21	20⅞	21	Jul 11
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	108	107¾	108	+ ½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 9
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
17⅜	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	8	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	Jul 11
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	13	¾	¾	¾	Jul 11
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	20¼	20	20	Jul 10
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	37	36½	36½	Jul 11
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44½	Am Home (2.40)	1	48⅛	48	48	Jul 10
17⅝	11⅛	Am Ice	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
22½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	12	23	23	23	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅜
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	94¼	94	94¼	Jul 11
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 11
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	19	35	33½	34	Jul 11
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	4	30⅛	30	30	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	28	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
11 57/8	11 7/8	Am Roll M (.70g)	6	15¼	15	15	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	9	5¾	5¼	5¾	Jul 11
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Jul 11
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	3	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	150	149½	149½	Jul 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45½	45¼	45¼	Jul 9
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	10	25⅛	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 10
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 11
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87	87	87	— ⅜
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 9
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	21	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	73¼	72⅝	73¼	Jul 11
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 11
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	1	5	5	5	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	84	85	Jul 11
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 11
71½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	1	69¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	56½	56½	56½	Jul 10
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	16	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Jul 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 11
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
111⅝	109½	Armour Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	— ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	65	64⅞	64⅞	Jul 11
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	2	29	29	29	
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (½g)	2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Jul 11
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
8¾	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8½	8½	8½	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 9
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jul 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	5	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	66½	66½	66½	
22	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39	39	39	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	Jul 9
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 11
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅛	8⅜	8½	Jul 8
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	2⅜	2	2⅜	Jul 11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	4	4	4	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 9
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	11	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 11
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	3	10⅛	10	10	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	5	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	27	27	27	Jul 9
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	113	Ju 10
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	8	38½	37¾	38¼	—1
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	Jul 11
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30¾	30½	30½	Jul 9
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	7	76	75⅝	75¾	— ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	122¾	122½	122¾	Jul 9
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	3	26½	26⅛	26½	Jul 11
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 10
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8	8	8	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 11
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 10
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Stirs (1.60)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	20¼	20	20	
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	Jul 11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	4	4½	4½	4½	Jul 11
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	4	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 11
21½	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	8	22½	22	22⅜	Jul 11
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
34⅛	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	5	27⅞	27½	27½	Jul 9
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jul 10
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
59	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 11
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 11
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	4	36¾	36⅝	36¾	Jul 10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	+ ¾
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	Jul 11
77½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	77½	77	77	— ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17½	17½	17½	
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Jul 9
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
7¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 11
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34¾	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	9	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	Jul 11
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun 19
3¼	2¼	Ches Corp	52	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	19	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	32	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
27⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	35	10	9¾	9⅞	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 8
16¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	5	42	42	42	— ¼
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jul 9
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	⅜	⅜	Jul 10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 11
92⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	15	57⅛	56⅜	56¾	+ ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 11
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
38	30⅛	Clark Equip 1½g	7	38	37	38	Jul 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30	30	30	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	39	39	39	
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jul 11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jul 9
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	4	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 11
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	20⅝	20½	20½	Jul 11
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	17	17	17	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	78½	78½	78½	Jul 11
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 11
25	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	82	80	80	—3
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	Jul 11
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	Com'th & South	31	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	63	62¾	63	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	5	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 9
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 11
36⅞	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	11	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13¼	12⅞	13¼	Jul 11
8	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 11
10	7¼	Cons F pf (1¾k)	4	10½	10½	10½	
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 11
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	1¾	1½	1¾	Jul 10
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 11
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jul 11
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	Jul 11
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
14¾	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
11⅝	⅞	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 11
101½

Commerce and Finance

Upward Tax Revision May Follow Higher Defense Appropriations

Business and Industry

Babson Thinks Stock Prices In Buying Zone

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—It is not the function of this column to forecast the stock market. It is, however, my duty to give certain facts to readers. This week, these pertain to the stock market.

The dividend-paying stocks, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, are now selling at less than 14 times their dividends compared with nearly 20 times in August, 1939, and perhaps 27 times in August, 1929. This means that if you shut your eyes and blindly put a little money in every dividend-paying stock, you would get a yield of over 7 per cent! With the exception of the 1917 break, the 1920-21 panic, and the 1931-33 depression, at no time in the past 41 years have good stocks been so cheap in relation to dividends as today.

What of Post-War Slump

Four main reasons are given for these very low prices:

(1) "Present good business is largely artificial due to the War. There will be a severe and long business slump immediately after the War is over." My answer to this is that the first part of the statement is true; but not necessarily the second part.

A sharp drop may be expected directly after the coming armistice; but it should be short followed by a healthy reconstruction period which may last for some years. In this, the United States and Canada must take a leading part. Of course, unless some great new industry comes into being, the world must some day "pay the piper," but cannot fear of such now be overdone?

Frightened of Labor

(2) "Labor has the upper hand and is taking all the profits." To read the newspapers, one would think that 50 per cent of the workers are out on strike. Statistics, however, show that, at the very worst, less than 1 per cent of the workers have been on strike at any one time—and less than 4 per cent of those engaged in defense work. This percentage is too much and a disgrace; but are we not "making a mountain out of a mole hill"?

Of course, there has been considerable increase in wages in many industries. But why worry from an investment standpoint? Wage workers spend all they get. If your investments are properly diversified, you get back in additional profits from your chain store and other consumer stocks what you lose on your stocks hurt by labor demands. Besides, we investors are at fault if labor leaders win any unjustified strikes. We cowardly stick our heads under the bed clothes and let the labor leaders do all the shouting.

(3) "The United States is going Communistic and nothing can stop it." Let me reply to this by saying that Communism is distinctly on the decline—everywhere except in the newspaper headlines. Even there it is the fault of those supposed to protect your investments. Consider, for instance, the recent strike in Boston office building elevator and other employees. Many of these buildings are being operated at a loss and are practically owned by the policyholders of insurance companies and depositors in Boston savings banks. Yet these insurance companies and savings banks did no picketing nor lifted a finger to protect them.

No Real Deterrent

I forecast that after this War there is sure to be a reaction to the right—not further to the left. This return to common sense would come now if the heads of our insurance companies and banks had the courage and fighting qualities of the labor leaders.

(4) "Taxes will be so high this and the following years that the companies will not have profits to distribute." Those who talk as above are making a great mistake. Most taxes are passed on to the ultimate consumer. The retired person living on fixed interest coupons has his net income cut down by taxes. But—as a rule—this does not apply to men in active business who have their money in well-selected common stocks. They are tax collectors—not tax payers. The ultimate consumer pays the taxes when buying goods.

There is also another reason why I do not worry about taxes. The whole Federal and Dominion tax structure depends upon United States and Canadian corporations making good money. Over 50 per cent of all government revenue receipts come from taxes on corporation profits and dividends. These governments have put their heads in a noose! Unless they permit these corporations to make good profits, the governments can get no money to pay their bills. Furthermore, the tax experts are now learning that the only way to collect more revenue is to help these corporations to make even greater profits!

Sees Majority Wrong

The simple truth is that none of these excuses are new. Go to your public library and ask for copies of newspapers published 25, 50, 75, or even 100 years ago, and you will find the same wailing and complaining. "Panic ahead!" . . . "Labor becoming unruly!" . . . "Taxes are too high!" . . . etc. The very fact that most businessmen and investors are discouraged and fearful now may be proof that many prices are far too low. These same people were bullish in 1929. The great majority are wrong all the time.

Can we have a worse twenty years than from 1920-1940? These were made up of foreign wars, business depressions, reckless booms, presidential campaigns, and every known trouble. There never were twenty years of American history so crowded with uncertainties. Yet, these twenty years show that if one had invested each month in each of America's 24 chief industries—he would have received an average income of over 5 per cent in dividends during the whole twenty years! Moreover, his real "income," including undeclared earnings, would have been over 7 per cent. I say, if you will properly invest the same amount each month—good years and bad—you should come out all right, whatver is ahead!

Takes New Post

Robert J. Minshall

Elected President of the Pump Engineering Service Corporation, Cleveland. Mr. Minshall formerly was Vice-President of Boeing Airplane Company. The Cleveland concern is a wholly owned subsidiary of Borg-Warner Corporation and manufactures fuel pumps and valves for the aviation industry. Mr. Minshall, affiliated with Boeing since 1918 in engineering capacities, will succeed D. E. Gamble, President of Pump Engineering since 1939, who continues as Vice-President and General Manager of Borg & Beck Company, a division of Borg-Warner.

Corporate Profit Increasingly Dependent on Defense Effort

By G. R. Ericson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The outlook for corporate profits during an inflationary and war-like period such as the present cannot in the nature of things be very clear. Any reasoning as to what industry may expect would have to be premised on such alternatives as whether the war will be a long or a short one, on whether it is on won by a nation friendly or inimical to the United States. It would be shaped immeasurably by whether peace will be merely an armed truce, in which case arms manufacture will continue to be the nation's major effort, or whether one side dictates the peace terms. One might even visualize a peace followed by reduction in armaments.

Many have predicted a post-war slump of tremendous magnitude if Germany is defeated, on the reasoning that the liquidations of the war effort would put millions out of work. That this idea has gained ground is evidenced by the proposed organization of several groups to study ways and means of warding off a possible depression after the war. A negotiated peace, with Germany in possession of Europe, might well mean a long period of huge armaments, high taxes, and possibly the freezing of wage, as well as of price levels.

First World War Pattern

If the United States should actively participate in the war, there can only be one possibility that has any value for this discussion—that is, the definite defeat of the Axis powers. America has now progressed so far toward an all-out war effort, that, so far as earnings outlook for business is concerned, a short or relatively long war—say two as against five years—would not affect profits in a materially different way.

Earnings for industry as a whole should certainly be no smaller annually in a two-year war than in one twice as long. A longer war would progressively pinch the non-defense industries, especially of the luxury class, with the government applying pressure to cut down spending by the public so as to discourage inflationary tendencies.

If the current war drags out to the length of the first World War, it would not be far fetched to assume that the war and post-war patterns in this conflict will bear certain similarities to the former period. In 1919 and 1920 heavy outlays for plant and equipment necessary to change over from a wartime to a pecae economy took place. That was at a time, too, when commodity prices were soaring. Investment in plant ran as follows: $2,466 millions in 1918, $2,224 millions in 1919, $3,165 millions in 1920. Heavy capital expenditures have invariably spelled prosperity. Today capital outlay is again tremendous; a Department of Commerce estimate puts the 1941 total at about $3,500 millions compared with $2,300 millions in 1940.

The Tax Factor

A major factor to be reckoned with in discussing earnings is present and prospective taxes. With $43,000,000,000 spent or appropriated for defense, a total soon likely to reach $60,000,000,000, the question of meeting this almost unimaginable sum cannot be put off into the indefinite future. A new tax bill is in the making. It will dip constantly deeper into corporate coffers. When the national debt rises to $75,000,000,000, taxes on this sum at say 2¾ per cent interest will consume a minimum of over $2,000,000,000, a first mortgage on business earnings and incomes. It is axiomatic that companies cannot pay unless they make profits. Hence, it is logical that Government will try—more than that—it must try to foster conditions under which profitable business can be carried on.

Taxation presupposes a profit economy. Of course a pure profit economy is impossible of realization in a free or laissez faire society. People are permitted to make mistakes. Hence they will suffer losses and from that evolves our profit and loss economy. Without business profits, the Government as today constituted would crumble. Profits as good as those in 1940 will be more difficult of attainment in 1942 and after without substantially more volume.

Many concerns, of course, are now at maximum production and their only hope of bolstering net is by increased efficiency, or reducing overhead, such as cutting advertising costs. Others will show reduced profits due to lower margins on Government business. Then, too, the higher profits on British orders are being shrunk as the Lease-Lend bill begins to operate. And higher taxes will skim more earnings cream off the corporate milk pan.

Auto and Utility Outlook

It takes no prophet to see that automobile profits will enter a declining trend due to a Federal curb on production, now 20 per cent but likely to be much higher later. These concerns may be busier than ever but government orders afford notoriously small margin. An instance is the statement of the Chrysler Corporation, in which it showed that in the year ended May 31, 1941, it filled over $31,000,000 worth of defense orders at the negligible profit of $13,295 or 1-25th of 1 per cent.

The utility industry is another which appears likely to show earnings curtailed by current developments. It is caught between higher operating costs, fixed rates and increased taxes. A compilation covering the operations of 25 large utility systems for the 12 months to May 31 last reveals a 5 per cent expansion in operating revenues over the previous year but only a 1 p.c. gain in net income.

If the year 1940 is to be taken as a criterion of what might be expected in the next year or two, then sharp sales gains, higher taxes, rising labor costs and increased net incomes should rule. A study by the National City Bank of New York covering 925 leading manufacturers shows that 71 p.c. of these had gains in net income after taxes compared with 1939, while 29 p.c. reported lower profits.

First Quarter Still Better

Among the lines showing the best gains were steel, machinery, tools and hardware, electrical and railway equipment, aircraft, automobile, farm equipment, nonferrous metal products, paper and lumber. Consumers goods lines in general revealed declines in net profits from the previous year. A further tabulation of 345 leading companies for the first quarter of 1941 showed aggregate profits 17.5 per cent higher than in the like period of 1940.

Due to fatter wage envelopes, wholesale and retail concerns enjoyed one of the best gains over the year before—54 per cent. Even coal mining, a usual laggard, showed 24 per cent rise in net profits.

Mention should be made of the railroads, which are now going places. In May combined operating revenues of Class 1 roads were 25 per cent above a year ago and with traffic going up faster than employment, more of the freight dollar is going into net revenues. A tremendous load will be thrown upon the transportation system as fall approaches, allowing it to participate more fully in the war prosperity.

All in all, with the defense program scheduled to carry on for several years, industrial activity should hold at high levels. Dividend disbursements have been increasing, though there are exceptions, as witness, the Woolworth reduction. If the war effort increases in intensity, more sacrifices will be called for, and consumer industries may have to curtail or bend their energies to defense. Any decline in total activity due to this, however, does not seem imminent. Most authorities feel that the uptrend will continue at least through next spring.

Still Higher Tax Bill Now Not Unlikely

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Individual House members may seek to hike the pending $3,504,400,000 tax increase bill still higher to help meet the $8,093,000,000 supplemental defense appropriations asked by President Roosevelt in the last two days.

These huge spending requests—for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission—came in after the House Ways and Means Committee had completed a tentative draft of its new 1942 tax program. Moreover, new lend-lease billions soon are to be sought by the Administration.

Thus, some Ways and Means committeemen agreed with Secretary Henry Morgenthau today that the whole fiscal situation may have to be re-examined before the committee takes final action on the tax bill.

New Tax Bill Every Year

Other members warned against inflation and still others felt that since the new appropriations—which will boost this session's total to more than $40,000,000,000—will not be spent in one year, the tax program could be spread over two or three years and not loaded on the taxpayers all at once.

President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that the new spending requests need not necessarily upset the present tax legislation because the nation was in for a new tax bill every year.

Commenting on this today, Representative Joseph Martin (Mass.), the House Republican leader, said, "we'll have a new tax bill every six months if they keep spending the money."

Mr. Martin added that the supplemental appropriation requests "probably will make it necessary to have still more taxes if we are to keep our finances within reasonable bounds."

Warns Against Inflation

Representative Frank Crowther of New York, a veteran Republican member of the Ways and Means group, said the committee should report at least a $5,000,000,000 tax bill as the present total was "only a gesture."

Representative Wesley Disney (D), Oklahoma, another member of the committee, would not say whether he favored adding more taxes to the pending bills, but he raised a warning signal against inflation. He indicated the committee could not determine a final tax goal until the Administration decided on a spending limit.

The tax bill to come before the committee for final review soon would raise $1,154,500,000 in additional revenue from individual income taxpayers: $1,332,000,000 from corporations, $884,200,000 from excise levies, $113,700,000 from estate and gift taxes, and $20,000,000 from so-called withheld earnings of non-resident aliens and foreign corporations.

Promoted by Willys

Vern R. Drum

Elected recently Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. Formerly Mr. Drum was Operations Manager of the company.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of July 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained substantially unchanged during the week ended July 5, following the steady advance of approximately 5¾ per cent in the previous nine weeks, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index, says the report, stands at 87.7 per cent of the 1926 average and is 2 per cent higher than a month ago and 13 per cent above a year ago.

Changes in the commodity group indexes were relatively narrow, amounting in all cases to less than 1 per cent. Textile products dropped 0.7 per cent largely because of Government action to control prices of gray goods. Foods declined 0.2 per cent and farm products 0.1 per cent.

The decline for farm products and foods, which are now at 84.1 per cent of their 1926 average, was largely the result of lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and for livestock and meats.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	July 5 1941	June 28 1941	June 28 1941	P.C. Changes to July 5, '41 From July 6 1940
All commod'ties	87.7	87.7		+13.2
Farm products	84.1	84.2	— 0.1	+26.1
Foods	84.1	84.3	— 0.2	+19.5
Hides & leather	108.8	108.5	+ 0.3	+ 8.5
Textile products	84.1	84.7	— 0.7	+17.0
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	78.7	+ 0.4	+ 9.7
Metal & products	98.4	98.4		+ 3.7
Bldg materials	101.7	101.1	+ 0.6	+ 9.8
Chem & allied	84.6	84.3	+ 0.4	+ 9.7
Housefurnish'gs	94.3	93.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
Misc commod	81.2	80.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.5
Raw materials	84.9	84.9		+20.1
Semimnfd atcls	87.4	88.0	— 0.7	+12.1
Manufact prods	89.4	89.3	+ 0.1	+10.5
Com other than farm products	88.5	88.5		+10.8
Com other than farm and foods	89.2	89.1	+ 0.1	+ 8.3

Haiti Is Greatly Benefiting From $5,000,000 U. S. Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Things are looking up in Haiti. The beneficial effects of a $5,000,000 loan are being felt everywhere and a small republic that hit the absolute depression bottom when the European war closed all her foreign markets is trading again.

Before United States Government experts collaborated with Haitian Government officials in placing the $5,000,000 investment where it would do the most good there was actual danger of the lack of food inciting unrest. Rural dwellers and city dwellers alike were desperately in need of money, and although the fertile island produces food enough to feed its population on a subsistence level, complete stagnation of foreign commerce threatened to put the Government itself out of business for lack of operating capital.

Haiti Again Shipping

Today Haiti is shipping more than 200,000 bags of coffee to the United States and by the end of the present year the export of bananas will be at the rate of 3,000,000 stems a year. Neither coffee nor bananas had been shipped to the United States previously. And now that coffee is going to the United States, there is a further spread, with Canada getting a part of its requirements from here.

The money used to plant the banana plantations and to improve the coffee groves came out of the $5,000,000 loan. Distribution of loan money in agricultural projects gave a cash lift to depressed rural sections even before the ships started carrying bananas, coffee, cotton and other produce to Atlantic ports.

In every coastal town stevedores who had long been idle are back at work once or twice a week, loading cotton, coffee and bananas onto ships.

Food is Cheap

Food is cheap; you can get a lot of it for 30 cents. Even in Port-au-Prince eggs are considered expensive when they bring 12 cents a dozen. In the interier they are much cheaper. The best steak is offered at 20 cents a pound but can be had for 15 if you want to haggle over the price.

There were two important needs that faced Haiti when the trade war in Europe started. Stunned by the loss of traditional markets and traditional ways of making a living, Government officials were at a loss to know what to do. There was need for leadership and the United States supplied experts who thought up the projects, got them started and hunted up a market for Haitian coffee in the United States where it was unknown prior to 1938.

The second requirement was for money. The loan gave the Haitian Government working capital that made it possible to buy the first rice for seeding, to produce the banana suckers required for extensive plantings and farm advisors to help the Haitian planter to swing into the new way of life.

Banana Production

The upswing in banana production is especially noteworthy and this project has advanced far enough to illustrate the soundness of a loan program that includes a lot of strings to assure repayment of borrowed money.

The Government induced one of the fruit companies to come into Haiti. The Government went out and got banana suckers that could be depended upon to produce good marketable fruit. The Government helped with the planting, provided irrigation when necessary and the fruit company sent in ships to take the harvest north.

Today the fruit company has assumed major responsibility for carrying the project forward and is paying growers the attractive price of 40 cents a stem for bananas. Multiply 3,000,000 by 40 cents to get at a cash distribution going deeply into the island.

New Era of Prosperity

All of this goes to fill out the picture of a small tropical republic facing a new era of prosperity even while war rages in Europe. Coffee is being planted extensively not because there is any prospect that the United States will ever buy much more than 200,000 bags a year. Europe, on the other hand, has always favored the heavy, mountain coffee of the Caribbean Islands and will be buying again.

At the end of three years the island will be ready to sell upward of 1,000,000 bags.

The picture is promising, but there are critics. The critics say that the United States has driven a hard bargain. The loan provisions provide that if money is diverted to the construction of a highway that the materials must be bought in the United States, and that United States engineers be given the contract if there is no one in Haiti who can handle it.

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East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11

Engineering Awards Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering awards this week were the largest for any seven-day period on record, Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards totaled $298,718,000, a gain of 25 per cent over the previous record of $239,000,000 established in the week ended Oct. 17, 1940. The volume was three times as great as the same week a year ago when the first awards were let for defense construction.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Private	$27,643,000	$11,387,000	$34,012,000
State and Municipal	28,707,000	17,465,000	35,205,000
Federal	242,368,000	45,357,000	28,822,000
Total	298,718,000	74,209,000	98,039,000

Excess Reserves Decline in Week

WASHINGTON — Government borrowing and other factors trimmed $150,000,000 off of idle money in the banks in the week ended July 9, leaving $5,120,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board said the principal cause of the decline was the payment by banks and others of $362,000,000 during the week for a new series of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes they subscribed for a couple of weeks ago.

Executives Given Recognition as 10 Best Annual Reports Are Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recognition is being given to executives of both large and small companies from coast to coast for exceptional accomplishment in presenting the developments of industry to company stockholders.

The selection of the 10 best annual reports for 1940 is announced by Ralph Gates, New York stockholder and employee relations consultant. This is the second year in which a selection of outstanding reports has been made.

The reports of more than 300 companies which submitted reports for judging were studied in choosing the 10 best reports of the year.

The companies judged to be issuing the most effective reports were:

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City, Walter S. Gifford, President.

The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio, A. L. Freedlander, President.

General Foods Corporation, New York City, Clarence Francis, President.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, Edwin J. Thomas, President.

Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Calvin M. Kendig, President.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Massachusetts, S. Bruce Black, President.

Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago, Illinois, James S. Kemper, President.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, Edgar Monsanto Queeny, President.

Portland General Electric Company, Portland, Oregon, James H. Polhemus, President.

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Vultee Field, California, Richard W. Millar, President.

The report of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company was distinguished on two counts (1) for its recognition of the basic difference in interest between large and small policyholders, by the issuing of two different reports to these two different groups; (2) for effectiveness of its inexpensive report, "Dividends."

The reports of American Telephone & Telegraph Company and Hamilton Watch Company were judged distinguished for written presentation.

Railroad Earnings Increase in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy freight movement stemming from the defense boom is enabling the railroads to show startling improvement in net income, May earnings reports for several roads indicated.

New York Central Railroad and all leased lines reported May net income of $2,162,769, compared with $78,595 in the same month a year ago. Earnings of other roads compared as follows:

	May, 1941	May, 1940
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	$704,165	$435,886
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	162,177	21,125
Missouri Pacific	*75,363	*1,263,779
Chicago & Eastern Illonis	180,430	*230,223

*Net loss.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Most Valuable Grain Harvest Since '29 Seen

CHICAGO (AP)—American farmers expect to harvest this summer their most valuable crop of grain since 1929.

Statisticians estimate the prospective domestic yield of the four major cereals—wheat, corn, oats and rye—would be worth at market, based on present Chicago prices, almost $3,300,000,000, or $700,000,000 more than last year.

Although not all the grain produced will be sold at market, disposal otherwise is expected to enhance the value of that portion even above market valuation.

To Store Wheat and Corn

For example, market men said, considerable quantities of wheat and corn probably will be stored under government loans, which are figured well above current market prices. Then, too, the bulk of corn and oats normally is consumed on farms by livestock. At present price relationships, this is a profitable procedure for farmers.

The valuation of around $3,300,000,000 would be about 32 per cent greater than the worth of these crops in 1939 and almost 38 per cent better than that of 1938 but only 13 per cent ahead of 1937. For a time in 1937 prices were above those quoted now and the crop was larger. The general level of prices now is the highest since 1937. In 1929 major grain production had a valuation of almost $4,000,000,000.

Latest estimates of Chicago crop experts indicate the yield of the four cereals will total approximately 4,587,000,000 bushels, or 43,000,000 more than last year and the largest since 1937, when the harvest totaled 4,736,000,000 bushels.

At current prices the prospective wheat harvest has a market valuation of approximately $950,000,000 at Chicago, compared with $653,000,000 last year. In 1937 the wheat harvest was valued at $961,000,000 but in 1932 it was as low as $408,780,000.

Corn, farmers' greatest money crop, now tasseling in the commercial belt with excellent prospects, was given a market valuation of around $1,800,000,000 compared with $1,500,000,000 last year. This is the highest value the crop has had in recent years.

Corn for Livestock

Although by far the biggest crop produced in volume, only a comparatively small portion of corn is marketed as grain. The remainder goes into livestock. In the period from 1924 to 1928, for example, only about 12 per cent of the corn left farms as grain. Hogs were fed 41 per cent, cattle 19 per cent and poultry 10 per cent. Statisticians estimated that on the basis of current hog prices the value of corn could be increased possibly as much as 40 or 50 per cent by feeding.

OTTAWA, Ontario (AP) — The condition of all wheat in Canada at June 30, expressed in percentage of the long time average yields per acre, was shown by the Bureau of Statistics as 80 per cent, compared with 98 per cent at May 31 and 96 per cent at June 30, 1940.

The condition of fall wheat was 96 per cent compared with 91 at May 31 and 99 at June 30, 1940. Condition of spring wheat was 80 per cent compared with 98 per cent at May 31 and 96 at June 30, 1940.

Percentage condition of other grains, with figures for May 31 and June 30, 1940, in brackets follows:

Oats, 87 (94, 92); barley, 89 (93, 92); fall rye, 83 (89, 86); spring rye, 86 (95, 92); all rye, 84 (91, 88); peas, 86 (97, 94); beans, 89 (—, 92); buckwheat, 85 (—, 93); mixed grains, 84 (94, 86); flaxseed, 87 (—, 92); corn for husking, 89 (—, 83); potatoes, 93 (—, 94); turnips, etc., 87 (—, 93); hay and clover, 85 (95, 100); alfalfa, 82 (90, 102); fodder corn, 87 (—, 87); sugar beets, 98 (—, 95); pasture, 83 (94, 102).

Public Offerings Well Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities increased moderately during the week ended July 10, totalling $44,842,270 compared with $30,813,500 the previous week, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

The total included slightly less than $8,000,000 of new capital taken by corporations.

Comparisons follow:

	This wk	Previous wk	Yr ago
Municipal	$16,833,500	$8,041,000	$4,905,000
Pub util			34,500,000
Railroad	6,920,000	2,175,000	7,995,000
Industrial		14,050,000	70,000,000
Miscel		827,500	
Stock	21,088,770	5,720,000	6,643,497
Total	44,842,270	30,813,500	124,043,497

Business Personals

William P. Burke has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Whitney & Elwell, Boston.

John B. Buttrick resigned as a general partner and Thomas J. Lanigan was admitted as a general partner in the Boston firm of Williams and Southgate on July 1, 1941.

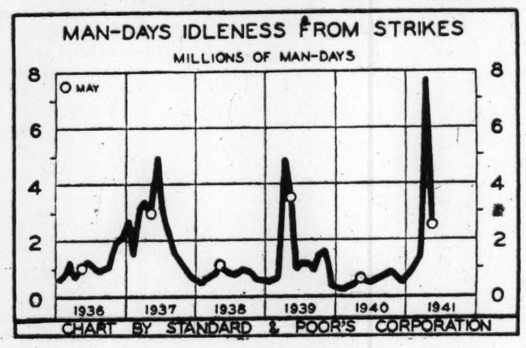
Simon J. Shlenker has retired as a general partner in the firm of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt.

Charles A. Turnbull has retired as a general partner in the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co.

Selby Shoe Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Selby Shoe Company and subsidiaries reported, net income of $251,862, after depreciation, federal income taxes and transfer of $100,000 to contingent reserve, for the fiscal year ended April 30, or $1.05 a common share. This compared with net earnings of $278,792, or $1.17 in the preceding year. The company has a plant at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Sharp Cut Shown in Man-Days Of Idleness From Strikes



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Man-days of idleness from strikes slumped sharply in May following resumption of work by bituminous coal miners. The Nazi attack upon Soviet Russia is expected to reduce industrial conflicts even further, since Communist elements in the labor movement will not hamper activities which provide aid to Russia or Britain.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Few subjects have been more fully discussed in financial and political circles than that of a capital levy as a means of settling the whole or a very large part of the country's financial difficulties. If on political or quasi-moral grounds a person or party believes that all capital should be state-owned then it is useless to approach the matter as a financial issue. But as a fiscal problem, the subject has lost much of its attraction.

This is very largely due to the fact that Britain's precipitously graduated taxation on incomes, death duties and the low interest on the national debt are measures which are more effectively achieving the ends for which a capital levy had been prescribed.

During the World War, the Inland Revenue Office admitted to a Government Select Committee that such a levy might be applicable. This triumph was, however, only short-lived, for in the 1920's, the Colwyn Committee rejected the idea after long consideration. Developments in the meantime do not appear to have won stronger support not even on the political side.

Variety of Levies

Three varieties of capital levy have been widely discussed. (1) Levy on increase of wealth during a war, i. e., measures against war profiteering.

(2) Levy during wartime to help finance current expenditure, i. e., to pay for the war while it is on, and

(3) Post-war levy to be applied to all capital.

The first and second of these levies are effectively dealt with in the present taxation system, without that great disturbance of money values which a capital levy would impose. As for the post-war levy, it remains to be seen whether there will still be many big private fortunes upon which such a levy could be profitably enforced when this war is over. For the real gainers by the war may be the wage-earners and their "fortunes" will be mainly in income-tax credits in Government accounts.

In assessing the net benefits to be derived from a capital levy by the Exchequer, there must be taken into account the difficulties and costs of assessment and collection, the effect on the future national taxation as well as the repercussions on national economy in general. The mere valuation of the whole national capital is a complex and prolonged process and payments would therefore be often slow and probably in many cases would have to be abandoned because of changing financial circumstances of the individuals concerned.

Result of Capital Levy

Some interesting statistics have already been worked out as to the net saving on a capital levy based upon taxation rates on the pre-war level. They are based upon calculations initiated by Lord Stamp, who was one of Britain's greatest authorities on such problems. Taking taxation rates at the 1936 level, it has been estimated that the net saving on the levy to produce £6,000,000,000 would be no more than £25,000,000 to £35,000,000, and probably nearer the lower figure. For from the gross saving would have to be deducted losses in current and future revenues, which would amount to more than the net saving estimated.

These losses would be on income-tax, on surtax and on death duties. The result would therefore only amount to the equivalent of 4d. to 6d. on the standard rate of income tax. At the same time it must be added, that in 1936 income tax was only 4s. 6d. in the pound as against 10s. today, while surtaxes are also much higher. This means that the net gain from a capital levy would be even smaller today.

Much play is made upon the word "Capital" in discussions on this problem of a capital levy. Many of its supporters point out that "real capital" will remain whatever policy the Government may adopt, that manpower, property, railways, factories, etc., will not be affected, only their ownership. Only the "paper capital" of individuals in the form of bonds, share certificates, etc., they argue would be affected. This is true but it is not the point in dispute here. For the object of a capital levy is to reduce all or part of this "paper capital" which is now in the form of Government War Loans, etc. By so doing it would reduce the wherewithal from which the so-called rich capitalist can pay his taxes. And such a reduction in taxation receipts from those now paying the heaviest taxes would most probably only result in increased taxation of lower incomes.

Little Left to Tax

The fact of the matter is that most Britishers realize that after the very wealthy people who are to be the object of a capital levy have paid 19s. 6d. in the pound during their lifetime, and 100 per cent excess profits tax and their successors heavy death duties on their estates that there is very little left on which to impose a capital levy. Certainly not enough to justify the experiment of disturbing money values for the sake of a doubtful result.

The gradualness of the present taxation system as well as the fact that it applies to only a limited field of total capital (and therefore, does not so seriously affect money values because resulting sales are not sudden and at once) is much more clearly appreciated today by the average Britisher since taxation cuts so deeply into every pocket and there can be no question of its just apportionment especially among the "idle rich."

Resurgence in Pennsylvania's Oil Fields as 'Black Gold' Demand Rises

BRADFORD, Pa., (AP) — There's resurgence today in Pennsylvania's oil fields—the oldest in the world—in answer to demands of mechanized warfare.

Apparently doomed because of vast production of western fields and depression—decline of Pennsylvania grade crude prices, fields hereabouts took on new life when war flared.

Wells Cleaned Out

Oil wells—some dating back almost to the birth of the petroleum industry — were cleaned out and new wells sunk to add to the flow of "black gold" sorely needed by defense machines of America and other democracies.

Prior to the sudden upsurge, Pennsylvania crude prices dropped from a first world war high of $6.10 per barrel to a depression low of $1.68, making it too expensive to operate any but the best producing wells.

Now Pennsylvania oil commands a price of $2.75 per barrel, a figure which makes it feasible to start some of the old workings along with drilling of new wells.

Since hitting a low of 184 wells drilled in 1940, drilling in the Bradford area advanced steadily. Repressuring activities by which production of old wells is stepped up, also have shown advances.

Oil City Busy

The same bustle is reported at Oil City, not far from Titusville where Col. Edwin Drake sank the first oil well.

For the week ended June 28, output in the Bradford area was 38,081 barrels daily or more than half the 74,100-barrel daily production of Pennsylvania grade crude fields which extend into New York, West Virginia and South Eastern Ohio.

Oil men at Oil City, reporting stocks of Pennsylvania crude at a record low, point out that only five times in 26 weeks ended June 28, did production exceed refinery demand. Every other week the demand was in excess of production.

St. Regis Paper Plans To Revalue Investments

NEW YORK (AP)—The St. Regis Paper Co. has called a special meeting of stockholders for July 31 to vote on a proposal of directors to restate the valuation of certain investments.

The principal change would be the restatement of the company's investment of 1,341,666 common shares of United Corp. to $1,845,000, the approximate market value on Dec. 31, 1940, from the book value and cost figure of $16,553,504. United Corp. is an investing concern.

The St. Regis Co. has plants throughout the country.

Exchange Asks Additional Tax Data on Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More tax information is being requested from corporations with securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. P. L. West, acting director of the institution's department of stock list, has sent a letter asking that companies in their current reports show profits before and after Federal taxes and indicate the amounts set aside for tax payments.

This request follows a similar one made in January to which response was said to have been favorable but not unanimous. Slightly more than 60 per cent of the corporations changed methods to show tax data as requested. Mr. West enclosed a copy of a letter from the American Institute of Accounts special committee on co-operation with stock exchanges, written at his request, outlining the procedure to be followed.

"For comparison with other periods," it said, "there should be shown in every case the profit before Federal taxes on income. From this amount there should be deducted provisions for Federal taxes on income for such amounts as in the opinion of the management, and in the opinion of the independent accountant if the accountant's report accompanies the statement, are required to cover taxes that will probably have to be paid from the income of the period.

"With the present heavy Federal taxes based on income, the so-called normal tax and the so-called excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, as amended, and the probable increase in such taxes affecting income for 1941, a statement showing net income or net profit should, unless impracticable, include reasonable provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, although such provision must obviously be tentative.

"The way in which the estimate for Federal taxes based on income should be shown in the published statement is subject to some difference of opinion. It is desirable to show separately the provisions for normal income tax and for excess profits tax. There may be cases in which a corporation may desire to show separately the normal income tax and the excess profits tax, computed under the Revenue Acts of 1940, and to supplement these provisions by a third amount representing the provision for increase in tax under a new law applying to income for 1941, or a corporation may wish to show separately the provision for the increase over the 1940 amount in two items, one for normal income tax and one for excess profits tax. The important thing, however, is that the financial statements or a footnote should contain appropriate disclosure if the provision is in excess of that which would be required by the tax laws in force at the time."

Gains in British Life Insurance In 1940 Despite War

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite bombings and the war, British life insurance in 1940 showed increased assets, increased premium income and increased payments to policyholders, the Institute of Life Insurance reported.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in the form of death benefits, payments on maturing policies, and surrender values paid out totaled 19 per cent more in 1940 than in the pre-war year 1938 and 2 per cent more than in 1939, the Institute found in a study of companies representing 60 per cent of the British business.

Total payments for death benefits to the families of policyholders increased 12.4 per cent in 1940 over 1939, and 20 per cent over 1938.

"A substantial portion of this increase was the result of other than war conditions," said the Institute. "The number of war deaths among policyholders was relatively small in the case of most companies."

During 1940, total life insurance assets increased 2.9 per cent over 1939. The net interest rate earned on these funds was 3.6 per cent in 1940, compared with 3.8 per cent in 1939 and 4 per cent in 1938.

Lee Tire & Rubber Wants To Buy Back Own Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Lee Tire & Rubber Corp. has sent to stockholders a letter soliciting offers of 26,834 shares of the company's common stock for sale to the company at $25 a share.

The tenders, affecting roughly 10 per cent of the outstanding common, will be available for holders of record July 11 to participate, and will expire July 24.

If tenders for a greater number of shares are presented, it was said, the offers will be pro-rated.

Boston to Offer Bonds

Boston, Mass., will enter the market on Wednesday with $5,680,000 of funding and relief bonds for which bidders are to name a rate of interest in multiples of one-fourth of 1 per cent. The bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1941, are to mature on Aug. 1, 1942 to 1951.

Kellogg on E. E. I. Board

Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, has been elected a director of the General Public Service Corporation to fill a vacancy resulting from the passing of Arthur Sinclair, it was announced.

Auto Output Is Again Increased

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Passenger car and truck production this week was estimated by Ward's Reports, Inc., at 114,318 units. Assemblies last week, curtailed by the Independence Day holiday, totaled 96,457. A year ago this week 65,176 units were completed.

Ward's estimated July output at approximately 400,000 vehicles, which would compare with 246,171 assemblies in July of last year.

Montgomery Ward Raises Prices On 70 P. C. of Items

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prices on nearly 30 per cent of the items listed by Montgomery Ward & Co. in the new fall and winter catalogue are unchanged or lower, while the higher prices prevailing on the remaining 70 per cent of the merchandise do not fully reflect the recent advances in labor and material costs, according to a statement accompanying the 1,200-page illustrated book.

A special insert accompanying the catalogue also contains a "hedge clause," pointing out the difficulties created in the merchandising field by the national defense program and the possibility of new taxes and added:

"In spite of this, it will be the company's purpose to fill your orders completely, promptly, and at the prices quoted in the catalogue. However, if circumstances prevent this, it may be necessary on some items to refuse or delay your order, substitute materials, or ask for a higher price."

Time-payment terms have been tightened slightly in response to agitation and slightly larger down payments are requested on small credit accounts. On tires and tubes, terms are now 25 per cent cash and the balance in three equal monthly payments, against the former 12 to 18 months. Washer, ironer, refrigerator, and radio payments are now limited to 24 months or less, depending on the amounts.

The company also serves notice that it reserves the right not to fill large orders if it is believed they come from dealers or others taking advantage of the low catalogue prices.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Air Reduction Co	25c	Q July 15	July 5	
Bost Safe Dep & T	$4	July 15	July 1	
Ca Oil Cos	12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
Domestic Finance	10c	Aug. 1	July 28	
Franklin F Ins	20c	Aug. 1	July 21	
Harrisburg Ry	10c	July 15	June 19	
Liberty Nl Bk (Washington, DC)	$1	July 15	July 8	
Lincoln T&TDel B	25c	July 10	June 30	
Mich Die Cast	20c	July 12	July 7	
No West Eng	50c	Aug. 1	July 18	
New Eng Tr	$5	Aug. 1	July 1	
Outlet Co	$1	Aug. 1	July 21	
Peoples Nat Bk (Charlottesville, Va.)	50c	Aug. 1	July 21	
Prentice (G E) Mfg Co ($25)	50c	July 15	July 1	
Raymond C Pile	25c	Aug. 1	July 21	
Stonega C&Cl Co	$1.00	July 15	July 5	
Union Nat Bank of Houston	$2	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 23	
Wisconsin N Life Ins Co (Oshkosh, Wis.)	30c	Aug. 1	July 24	
Westmoreland Coal	50c	July 15	July 7	
Wrisley (A B) Co	20c	July 15	July 10	
Increased				
Atlas Plywood	50c	Aug. 1	July 24	
Elec Household Util	15c	July 25	July 10	
Phelps Dodge	50c	Sep. 10	Aug. 15	
Interim				
Armstrong Cork	50c	Aug. 1	July 8	
Coniagas Mines	5c	Aug. 5	July 24	
Lehigh C & N	25c	July 25	July 5	
Stock				
Valley N Bk (Phoenix, Ariz) 66 2-3%	25c	S June 25	.....	
Resumed				
Int Silver Co	$1	July 18	July 10	
Nazareth Cement Co	10c	July 10	June 30	
Warren Refining and Chemical Co	5c	July 15	July 3	
Irregular				
Century Shrs Tr	41c	Aug. 1	July 18	
Cleveland Blders Realty Co	25c	July 25	July 16	
Fresnillo Co	40c	July 17	July 12	
Scatten Dillon	$1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	
Whiting Corp	20c	July 15	July 3	
Regular				
Allen Indus	25c	July 29	July 21	
Aloe (A S) Co	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 21	
Assoc Ins Fd	15c	S July 31	July 21	
Atlas Plywood pf	31c	Q Aug. 1	July 24	
Beaton & Caldwell Mfg Co	50c	July 11	July 6	
Boston Fd	16c	Q Aug. 20	July 31	
Boulevard Bk (NY)	75c	S Aug. 1	July 15	
Chartered Invst pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 1	
Chattahoochee & Gulf RR	$1.50	S July 15	July 8	
Colon Devel Co, Ltd 6% red conv	1½%	Q July 14	June 30	
Conn. Lt. & Pow	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15	
Do pf	$1.37½	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 15	
Continental Illinois National Bk & Tr Co. (Chic., Ill)	$2	S Aug. 1	July 19	
Covington & Cin Br	$3	Q July 7	June 30	
Crundin - Martin Mfg Co 7% pf	$3.50	S Aug. 2	July 31	
Detroit River Tunnel Co.	$45	S July 15	July 7	
Domestic Finance	35c	Aug. 1	July 28	
Do pf	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 28	
Dover & Rockaway RR Co.	$3	S Oct. 1	Sept. 30	
First Nat Bank (Kenmore, N. Y.)	25c	S Aug. 1	July 21	
First Nat Bk (Mayfield)	$1.25	S July 2	June 30	
First Nat Bk (Media, Pa.)	$1.50	Q July 1	June 30	
First Nat Bk & Tr Waynesboro	20c	S June 30	June 18	
First Nat Bk & Tr Woodbury	$2.50	S June 30	June 72	
Franklin F Ins (Phila)	50c	S Aug. 1	July 21	
Franklin Ry Supt	$1	July 10	June 30	
Gen Cigar pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Holly Developmt Co	$1	Q July 25	July 14	
Home (Jos) Corp	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 21	
Intl Util Corp prpf	87½	Q Aug. 1	July 23	
Meier & Frank	15c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
Nat Pow & Lt	15c	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 2	
New England Tr	$10	S Aug. 1	July 1	
Pac P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 21	
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 21	
Pitts Coke&Ir pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Princeton Bk&Tr	$2	S Aug. 1	July 9	
Railway & Lt Sec	10c	Aug. 1	July 24	
Rwy & Lt Sec pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 24	
Reynolds Tobacco	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	
Do B	50c	Q Aug. 15	July 25	
Riverside Com pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 15	
Safe Deposit N Bk of New Bedford	25c	S Aug. 1	July 7	
Sharp & D pf A	87½c	Q Aug. 1	July 22	
Stein & Co (A)	25c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
SterlingInc $1.50 cum. conv pf	37½¢	Q Aug. 1	July 25	
Tradesmen N B & Tr (Pa)	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 25	
Union N Bk of Houston (Houston, Tex)	$2	Q Sep. 27	Sep. 22	
Do	$2	Q Dec. 28	Dec. 23	
Valley N B (Phoenix, Ariz)	25c	S July 1	June 30	
Wakefield Tr (R I)	$2	Q July 3	June 30	
West Pt Mfg	90c	Aug. 1	July 18	
Wilkes-B Dep & Sav Bk	50c	S July 1	June 27	
Wisconsin N Life Ins (Oshkosh, Wis.)	30c	S Aug. 1	July 21	

Share Values Up Sharply

NEW YORK, (AP)—More than $1,000,000,000 has been added to the going values of shares listed in the New York Stock Exchange in the two days of rising prices this week, financial circles estimated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s 46-44	107.28	107.28	107.28
3 2½s '58-56	104.13	104.13	104.13

New York City Bonds

26 3s 80	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	56	56	56
2 Alb P W 6s 46 ww	46½	46½	46½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57	57	57
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5 Am T Fdr cv 50	107	107	107
1 A T&S F 4s 95	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77⅛	77	77
5 A C Line 4½s 64	64	64	64
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2 Atl Gu&W I 5s 59	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65	65	65
106 B&O 95 st A	34½	34	34½
15 B&O 95 st C	38½	38½	38½
3 B&O 96 st F	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
46 B&O cv 60 st	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
16 B&O 4s 48 ⅛	63⅞	63½	63
12 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44¼	44½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	46	46	46
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Boston&Me 4½s '70	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
2 Boston&Me 4s '60	69¾	69½	69¾
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
1 Buf R&P '57 st	42½	42½	42½
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
10 Gen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¾	14¾	14¾
20 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	64⅞	65
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 CO rfg 3½s 96E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84	84	84
CB&Q 4½s 77	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93½
21 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28½	28¼	28¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	90	90	90
19 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	3	3
10 Chi&NY rfg 5s 2037	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
11 Chi&NY-rm5s87	30	29⅞	30
10 Chi&NW 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	20	20	20
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	29	29	29
9 Chi Ry 5s'27	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
1 CRI & P ctf 4½s'60	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10 CRI & P 4s'88	23½	23	23
30 CRI & P 4s'88 ct reg	20¼	20¼	20¼
14 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	13⅜	13¼	13¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	94	94	94
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	55¾	55¾	55¾
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	78⅞	78¾	78¾
1 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76	76	76
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	49¾	49	49⅛
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	110¾	110½	110¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	18	18	18
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 D & R G 4s '36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2	2	2
10 D & R G West 5s '78	13¼	15	15
3 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103½	103½	103½
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅝	30½	30⅝
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	59	59
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	55	55	55
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	95	95
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101½	101½	101½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¼	82¾
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Hocky V 4½s 99 reg	126	126	126
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅝	38	38
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s281	103½	103½	103½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48½	48½
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¼	38⅛	39⅛
8 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅛	45	45⅛
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	78	78	78
25 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76½	74⅜	76½
33 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 LE&West 5s 37	89½	89½	89½
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	66½	66½	66½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30	30¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	28½	28½	28½
1 Loews 3½s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96½	96½	96½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96½	96½	96½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Marion StShov 6s '47st	96	96	96
1 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	115½	115½	115½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30	30	30
2 K-R-T 5s '62 B	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
11 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22		
14 Mo Pac 5s '77	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G			
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29¼	29¼	29¼
26 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	26	27⅛	27⅛
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	107	107	107
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42	42	42
18 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 N Y&Putnam 4s 93	50	50	50
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅜	62	62⅛
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¼	57	57
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79½	79½	79½
14 NYChi&St L 4¼s 78	63	63	63
N Y Chi&St L 2½s 67	95½	95½	95½
7 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	102	102
1 NY Edison 3¼s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 NYGEl&P 5s 48	121½	121½	121½
28 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29½	29½	29½
3 NYNH&H ctf 6s '40	46	46	46
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
14 NYNH&H 3½s '47	25½	25½	25½
3 NYNH&H 3½s '54	25½	25½	25½
6 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7¼	7	7¼
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
21 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4½	4⅜	4½
5 Norf So 5s '61 ctf	104	104	104
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104½	104½	104½
8 No Pac 6s 2047	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	57½	57½
2 No Pac 4s 2047D	57½	57½	57½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52

Educators Study Reconstruction Plan

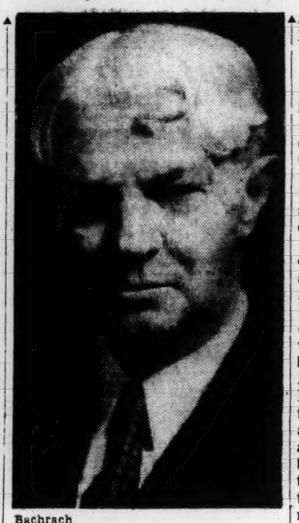
By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 12—A plan for educational reconstruction in Europe after the war was presented this morning to the more than 1,000 delegates from 22 countries attending the eighth international conference of the New Education Fellowship.

This plan, formulated into writing during the convention by a special group of educators from the United States, Canada, Latin America and formerly of Central Europe, "acting in a personal capacity" because they "desire to avoid a repetition of the mistakes that followed the last war, and presented under the chairmanship of William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, is built on the premise that reconstruction will fail "unless it is also education."

By education is meant "not schooling alone but the influence on man of all that helps him to live decently and happily with his fellows."

Throughout the convention this group, which began its discussions at Cranbrook School last week, has conferred with the various delegations here in building the document of several pages read this morning.



Bachrach

William H. Kilpatrick

Of Columbia University, under whose chairmanship a post-war reconstruction plan was offered to the conference of the New Education Fellowship.

Steps Outlined

After a declaration of a policy of democratic free education guaranteed to every man, woman and child, regardless "of race, birth, sex, income, and creed, and of opportunity for work for every individual," the report outlines a series of steps for enlisting the support of existing organizations in the United States and elsewhere.

Governmental authorities are to be urged to include educational reconstruction in their plans and budgets. A comprehensive plan of education for all children, youth and adults suited to each nation and locality is to be developed.

The British Youth Councils, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Work Projects Administration, and Chinese co-operatives are to serve as patterns for planning, organizing and financing "the employment of all available human resources, especially of the 16-25 age groups."

In every local community, even in the defeated nations, there will be recruited ahead of time "suitable people to undertake local leadership in aggressive and co-operative planning and in action for reconstruction," the report states.

Principles Cited

"Speaking of education in the more specific sense," the report goes on, we "are not tempted to offer blueprints." Certain principles of modern education, however, are stated. Among these are: that the walls between school and community be broken down. That youth be encouraged by the schools to serve and "to practice the art of co-operation, self-responsibility, self-reliance and service through youth movements."

"Unemployment of youth has to be eliminated by a common effort of all, not by government action alone," the report further declares.

The report concludes with this statement:

"Millions of youth in Europe have accepted false religions, when the false gods fall let the altars not be empty. Democracy must restore faith not by words alone but by deeds. Educational reconstruction furnishes the vision and provides the opportunity."

A highlight of yesterday's sessions was a youthful panel in which 14 boys and girls under the leadership of Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, discussed facing the world of tomorrow, the problems and challenges therein. The nine girls were from the Dalton Schools, New York City, including a student from Germany. The five boys were from Pickering College, a private progressive secondary school near Toronto, Ontario, one of them being from Wales.

Faith in Education

Declaring that the only way of dealing with the problems thrown up by the present world revolution will be through social planning, and that social planning must be either totalitarian or democratic in method, Eduard C. Linderman of the New York School of Social Work, speaking at the morning session yesterday, affirmed a faith in education as the only means of making the democratic way of social planning possible.

Dr. Linderman described various forms of pessimism as in the world and urged his audience to realize that pessimism is a "disease" which must be sturdily and intelligently resisted.

It takes the form, he said, of disappointment because things are not as expected: of a pose of intellectualism which sets out to prove that intelligence doesn't work; of a loss of faith in education on the part of those who have considered force the complete antithesis of education; of fear and disillusionment because of the bitter attacks upon modern forms of education; and of a generally "sour" attitude on the part of those who have never believed in people anyway.

Factors of Disease

This disease, he warned, is a form of egotism, escapism, even cowardliness. "Do not make the mistake of thinking of it as wholly of France or even of Europe," he added, and advised his audience to heal it by going into action.

As a first step in a democracy where "freedom of mind and of soul" is the possession of all, each one should "set up within himself a responsible government, otherwise democracy won't work," he further declared.

Education, he said later on, is a means of enabling the human race to survive (through teaching better standards of living); a means of "cultivating that type of awareness which enables us to learn through experience"; a means of "achieving a legal and moral code flexible enough to meet the needs of a dynamic civilization"; and "the only means of proving enlightenment essential to enable men to do social planning in a democratic rather than a totalitarian way."

He urged educators and others "to stop whimpering" and wasting "energy on counter-attacks upon those who are trying to destroy" modern education, and to "move close to the technicians on the one hand and to the moralists on the other."

"The technicians, he said, "will determine the methods we are to use in building a better world, and the moralists will tell us what ends and values are to be sought. Education includes both."

Convention Exhibits

Two popular convention exhibits have been well attended but have not been mentioned by this reporter. One is the Indian education exhibit, showing arts and crafts work—some of it in action with Indian students present—and the modern methods being used in schools under the Indian Service of the Department of the Interior.

The other is an exhibit largely of children's books, proving stories and backgrounds of Canada, Great Britain, various sections of the United States, and the countries of Latin America. This exhibit, with table after table of beautiful books available to children of North America and providing book lists and other reference material for teachers and parents, is nearly always full of conventioners who are reading and taking notes. This book exhibit, which also includes textbooks and other reading matter sent by the Education Departments of the Latin-American countries, was prepared by Miss Edith Thomas, Director of Library Extension of the University of Michigan.

Yesterday's sessions came to a gay and colorful climax with a dinner meeting to which many of the delegates came in picturesque native folk costumes, Boyd Bode, Professor of Education at Ohio State University, presiding.

Following the meeting this morning at which the report of the special group on education in Europe after peace comes was given, the six-day international conference closed with a summing-up meeting conducted by W. Carson Ryan of the University of North Carolina. The Latin-American delegates upon leaving here are attending various university summer schools throughout the United States.

Knox Asserts Navy Is Set To Defend Itself

Continued from Page 1

lated region, would employ approximately 1,000 men and could be in operation within a year to a year and a half.

Shipbuilding Plans

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson of the Bureau of Ships informed the Committee, during his testimony in behalf of the Navy's request for a $585,000,000 appropriation for additional shipbuilding and ordnance facilities, that the time might come when half the repair facilities in existing navy yards might be devoted to repairing British craft. Saying that such repair work was slowing the construction of naval vessels for this country, he held that new repair and construction facilities were needed.

The fourth maritime development occurred when Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau ordered seizure of 17 Italian and one German ships under the Espionage Act of 1917. Taken on the grounds that the crews had attempted to sabotage the ships and as a preliminary to court forfeiture proceedings, the action opened the way for use of the ships by the Maritime Commission.

Ready to Act

The Department of Justice informed Secretary Morgenthau that the sabotage attempts was sufficient cause for the seizure, while Federal lawyers are ready to rush through the legal action necessary to the quickest possible utilization of the ships by the Commission. It is expected that the ships will replace American ships on American routes and that the replaced ships will be made available to the British.

With the production of merchant shipping in American yards showing a steady rise, the Maritime Commission said that the President's request for an additional $1,698,000,000 for the Commission would make possible the production of two ships a day in 1942 and 1943 and that there was a good hope that such a rate of construction would match German sinkings.

Asked by the Senate Committee how he squared his recent "use the Navy" speech in Boston with his previous statements that he was opposed to using American man power in the present war, Secretary Knox said that conditions have changed for the worse during the past year and that it was imperative that American goods reach Britain without let or hindrance.

He said, however, that he still favored keeping America out of the war and that he believed that this could best be done by aiding the British to the fullest possible extent.

Syria

Continued from Page 1

two delegations met on the Beirut-Haifa Road.

The conflict between the two former allies, British and French, thus appeared ended after little more than a month of battle.

The British, with their Free French allies, crossed the Syrian and Lebanon frontiers on Sunday morning, June 8, from Palestine and Transjordan. A few days later Indian motorized columns advanced from the East, from Iraq.

The British and Free French prefaced their invasion by declaring they were acting to forestall use of the French-mandated territories as a military base for Nazi and Fascist air forces and troops.

The British disclaimed any territorial designs by supporting a Free French proclamation promising the Syrians independence.

More than 1,500 men of the British and Allied forces have been killed or wounded during the conflict, the British have announced.

Young U. S. Christians Urged To Adopt Totalitarians' Zeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11—A former Baptist youth leader in Germany challenged American youth to show the zeal for its Christian ways of life which the "fanatical missionaries" from Berlin and Moscow are showing for their systems; and a former United States Commissioner of Immigration praised the American "melting pot" for its promise of world-wide tolerance and peace at sessions of the International Society of Christian Endeavor convention here today and yesterday.

Dr. Herbert Gezork, one-time General Secretary of the Baptist Youth Union in Germany, declaring that the world's greatest fountain heads of missionary activity in recent years had been Berlin and Moscow, put to the young people of America these questions:

"Have we lost our missionary zeal, this fervor to win followers for our cause—the greatest cause that ever was? Do we really think we can beat this missionary zeal of Nazis and Communists by sitting back in our chairs, singing hymns and letting the world go by?"

Dr. Gezork, a voluntary exile from Germany and now Assistant Professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, recalled that a university president recently had said American youth was primarily interested in having a good time, and that a leading commentator wrote that youth was permeated with the spirit of sophisticated cynicism.

"If this be so," Dr. Gezork continued, "then the danger is there, that some faith—and it might be an evil, destructive faith—might conquer, as it has conquered in Germany. For the world was always moved by those people who believed in something."

Recalling his own observations of the willingness of Nazi youths to sacrifice life if need be when their party was growing in Germany, Dr. Gezork stressed that America's Christian young people must remember that "no cause can conquer for which no sacrifices are made."

Frederick A. Wallis, formerly United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, held that the American melting pot had demonstrated that world peace was not an impossible dream if men were willing to live by the rules of tolerance and good will. Stressing that many Americans did not realize the accuracy of the description of the United States as a "melting pot," he added:

"This is one of the things America can give the world—this final denial of stupid racial theories which would divide the world into little blood-tight compartments of inbred racial groups. The soil of a common country, the tie of a common language, the link of a common ideal of freedom—these are grounds on which civilized men may stand together and march together.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, President since 1925, was re-elected by the society. Other offices elected included Pauline Schoemaker, of Washington, Associate President; Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, Newark, N. J., Honorary Vice-President; Carroll M. Wright, Boston, Executive Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Stanley B. Vandersall, Boston, Associate Secretary, and Ernest Marks, Detroit, Field Secretary.

FHA Agent Liable For Crash Damages

SAINT PAUL, Minn., July 12 (AP) — The Minnesota Supreme Court today held that a Federal Housing Administrator is not immune from a damage suit developing from an employee's traffic crash.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice C. J. Gallagher, reversed a Stearns County District Court decision in an action in which Anton Zins sued Elmer H. Justus, FHA agent, and sought to sue Stewart McDonald, FHA Administrator.

Mr. McDonald contended the FHA is a component part of the sovereign Government, and therefore both it and he as its administrator are immune from such action.

The Court held the sovereign immunity of the United States does not extend to its agents, individual or corporate.

Engineers See Post-War Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Social responsibilities of engineers in the world today in reshaping the postwar world were stressed by speakers at the recent convention here of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States were present.

More than 18,000 engineers throughout the world are members of the Institute, which is devoted to the exchange of technical information, the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering and the allied arts and sciences, and the maintenance of a high professional standing among its members.

"This generation needs a moral and spiritual rebirth to galvanize it into effective action," said Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York. He made an appeal for strong and co-operative effort to ensure the survival of the free-enterprise system and the democratic way of life.

Problems facing industry of utmost importance outlined by Mr. Coonley included the use of productive energies developed during wartime in the post-war period; low cost distribution to consumers; restoration of agriculture to a self-supporting basis through use of the organizing and engineering skill available to industry.

Vichy Lowers Food Rations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY—Rations for the month of June have in general become smaller in Unoccupied France. The weekly meat ration was reduced from 270 grams to 250 grams to prevent premature slaughter of cattle. The weekly purchase system of meat has been found inconvenient so that in many cities purchases can only be made every other week. The weekly cheese ration has been lowered from 80 to 70 grams and the coffee ration from 250 to 150 grams (60 grams coffee beans, 90 grams ersatz). The monthly fats and oils ration of 540 grams remains constant as well as the monthly sugar ration of 500 grams (1 kilo for children) and the flour products ration of 250 grams monthly. Rice (formerly 200 grams a month) will be given only to children (200-300 grams). Chocolate, too, is reserved for children, young people, and old folks.

Bread rations for children under three have increased from 85 to 100 grams per day, for children from 3 to 6 and for persons over 70 from 185 to 200 grams, for children up to 12 and for adults from 240 to 275 grams, for heavy workers and farmers from 325 to 350 grams. The important role which bread plays in the French diet makes this increase, small though it be, very welcome.

Financial reforms are being put through to enable the low salary classes to purchase food to the full extent of their ration cards. Very low wages are being increased and subsidies graded according to need are being granted all families with an income of less than 30,000 francs per year.

A coal card is being introduced to abolish abuses in distribution in evidence last winter. This does not mean more coal. Communities of under 5,000 inhabitants, for example, will get 20 per cent of their 1937-38 consumption.

General Classified

(Continued)

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Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE
Moon's
North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
TWO STORES
Tallahasse, Fla. and Thomasville, Georgia

TAMPA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Ritenclif *Cafeteria*
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT in Tampa. Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

MYRTLE E. FARRINGTON
Corsetiere
Invites you to inspect her summer merchandise in Gossard, Nemo and H. & W. lines at the Riggle Shop
315 CLEMATIS, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Atlantic Body & Top Shop
Automobile Body Repair
Tops and Seat Covers
424 Okeechobee Road — Phone 5376
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Georgia

ATLANTA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	I	S			J	A	P	A	N	
A	M	O	R		M		G	E	T	A		
N	I	L		S	E	A		R	E	P		
		F	O	U	N	D	E	R				
B	E	E		S	U	M		Y	E	N		
	G			A		I			W			
A	G	O		N	O	R		S	E	W		
		P	E	N	N	A	N	T				
S	H	E		A	L	L		E	T	A		
L	I	R	E		Y		C	R	O	W		
Y	E	A	S	T			C	R	E	T	E	

GEORGIA

MACON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Ave. Phone 4000

Joe N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE
MOUNTAIN CITY ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry *Dry Cleaning*
207-213 Coxe Street
Phone 7000 Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE
Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LUSTRE-ON CLEANER
A cordial welcome to Visitors and New Comers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

STAMPS FOR SALE
A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM
PERSSONS *Garn*
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Switzerland

BERNE
Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS— — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Wehrlin + Cie
Buchdruckerei
Lithographie
Setzmaschinenbetrieb
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 3.46.38

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

GENEVA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-Made
Hosiery—Shirts

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

ZURICH
GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

MEYER - BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN
Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

LADIES' SHOES
The lovely Shoes that have arrived for the New Season will help you to stand out in any crowd. At the Office—In the Drawing Room—or Promenading—They give you that feeling of Fashion Security as soon as you slip them on. The Hand Tailored Cut makes your feet look short and slim, and the warm autumn shades accent the loveliness of your New Autumn Outfit.

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN
For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
Our Motto:—
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving. No Wires—No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

Ivan Dunsterville Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves—Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators—Crosley Washing Machines—Cossor Melody Maker Radio—British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
488 West St., Durban Phone 20551

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

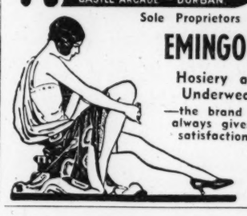
Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA
Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE - DURBAN
Sole Proprietors of
EMINGOLD
Hosiery and Underwear
—the brand that always gives satisfaction.



JOHANNESBURG
OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

PIETERMARITZBURG
HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church St. Phone 3813

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236—3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
40, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

QUEENSLAND
BRISBANE
Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND
HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and
Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH
HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service is Prompt and Efficient and our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43.516

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Robert Benchley

Billy the Kid (MGM)—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to the forces of law and order engaged in driving cattle rustlers out of the Southwest, how he shot down the villains and was himself killed by a former pal. Handsome Technicolor photography seems more satisfying than the story, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, Lon Chaney, Jr. Adults and mature young people.

The Bride Came C. O. D. (Warners)—Slapstick comedy about a willful heiress who plans to elope with a band leader. A bankrupt aviator seeks to deliver her into the hands of her father. Indelicacies and some innuendo are to be found among the antics. Bette Davis, James Cagney, Stuart Erwin, Eugene Pallette, William Frawley, Harry Davenport.—Adults and mature young people.

Man Hunt (20th-Fox)—Melodrama about an English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape to England, and the pursuit which continues up to the outbreak of war. Highly skillful at moments, and again wildly improbable. There are some suggestions of brutality and some deeds of violence along with the straight excitement of the chase. Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett, Heather Thatcher, Frederic Worlock—Adults and mature young people.

Moon Over Miami (20th-Fox)—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography of water sports and luxurious hotels in Florida, but with a less pleasing story about two girls and their aunt who are in search of a millionaire husband for one of the girls. Betty Grable, Don Ameche, Robert Cummings, Charlotte Greenwood, and Jack Haley.—Adults and young people.

The Reluctant Dragon (Disney)—Informal tour of the Disney studios, with Robert Benchley peering into the various departments, learning about tricks of sound which go into cartoon films, methods of drawing, and preparation of color. Worked into the story are short films on a train, "How to Ride a Horse," "Baby Weems," and "The Reluctant Dragon."—Family.

The Nurse's Secret (Warners)—Murder mystery melodrama from a story by Mary Roberts Rinehart. The central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime. Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey, Julie Bishop, Ann Edmonds.—Adults and mature young people.

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

Adults and Young People—"Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

So That's What Makes The Roosters Crow

Radio Station WOR wanted a rooster to crow at dawn when it inaugurated all-night broadcasting. Sound effects men collected several, just in case, but none o them did anything.

They called up Dr. Harry Nimphius, director of Central Park Zoo, to find out why. Dr. Nimphius told them "One of the reasons roosters crow is to challenge other roosters. Unless there is a hen in the vicinity there is no reason for them to make a challenge."

The sound effects men dug up a hen. Poochie, a Japanese Long Tail rooster, looked at the other roosters, took a deep breath and crowed most effectively.—Associated Press.

In Third Place

Russia's Dnieprostroy power project, third largest in the world, is outranked by Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam power plants in the United States.

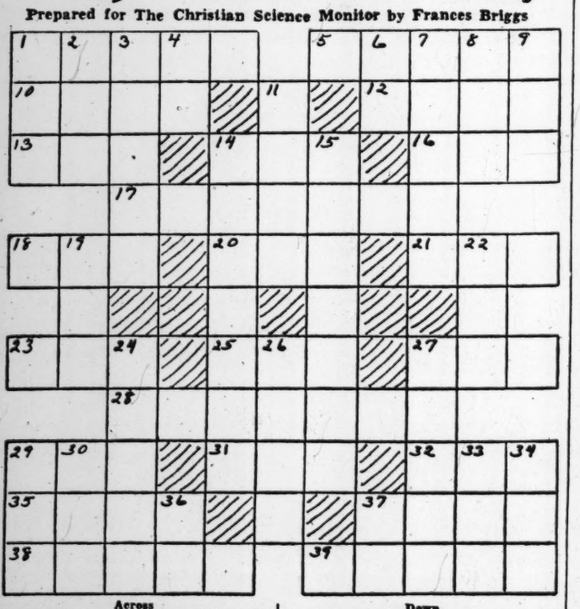
Currents Events Test

Answers

1. Following his recent luncheon with President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie declared that he personally favored the establishment of bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland.
2. Soviet Russia's Stalin Line; it is so designed that the Nazis are unable to outflank or out-maneuver but must attack head on, and then they can only achieve partial success.
3. U. S. ships carrying lend-lease cargoes are arriving at the rate of almost one a day at Near East ports.
4. To provide more adequate facilities for the growing number of U. S. Government officials traveling to and from London.
5. All such men will be classified as occupied in work essential to the defense of the United States.
6. They are demanding that England invade the Continent while Germany is preoccupied by Russia.
7. Germany claims that by this action the U. S. has taken an active military step and that it is further evidence of far-reaching British and American military co-operation. German sources also declare that the occupation gives new significance to President Roosevelt's comments concerning the Azores, Dakar, and Cape Verde Islands.
8. Yes; British officials have stated that with the increasing flow of United States and British bombers it would not be many months before Berlin would be blasted until the worst Nazi air raids on London seem "like child's play."
9. The Army Air Corps is now a semi-independent branch of the service. The name "Army Air Corps" is abolished and it is now to be known as the Army Air Forces.
10. Yes; Japanese vessels loaded approximately 400,000 barrels of oil in Los Angeles Harbor this past week.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city was birthplace of Anatole France?
5—Opera "Iris" takes place where?
10—Who is god of love in opera "Orpheus and Eurydice"?
12—What are Japanese wooden clogs for outdoor wear?
13—Nothing.
14—Ocean.
16—What is a fabric with a ribbed surface?
17—What do you call one who casts metal in various forms?
18—A skeppist keeps what (sing.)?
20—The aggregate.
21—What is monetary unit of Japan?
22—Past.
25—Where is Trondheim (abbr.)?
27—To stitch.
28—What is a small flag used for decorating, signaling, etc.?
29—What is title of a novel by H. Rider Haggard?
31—Every one.
32—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—What coins would you spend in Italy?
37—What creature frightened Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee?
38—What is used as a means of leavening?
39—What is largest Greek island in Mediterranean?

Down

1—What god was worshipped in Arcadia?
2—What is French for "friend"?
3—Whom did Pocahontas wed?
4—Irish (abbr.).
6—Symbol for silver is what?
7—Who won Battle of Lake Erie?
8—Devoured.
9—Siesta is what?
11—What is a bill of fare?
14—Who is Figaro's fiancee in "Marriage of Figaro"?
15—Who is commander-in-chief of a navy?
19—Old woman who fell asleep on the king's highway was taking what to market (sing.)?
22—Female sheep.
24—Herbert's "Natoma" is what?
26—Sole.
27—What is a cubic meter?
29—Who is a tinker in induction to "Taming of the Shrew"?
30—To hasten.
33—Small child is what?
34—To impress with reverential fear.
36—What is a plural ending?
37—Credit (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from K. B. Clarke, Pasadena, Calif.

Readers are invited to submit titles for this photograph, and on Saturday, July 26, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor is sufficient.

Camera Comment

The Farm Offers Photographic Subjects Galore

Whether you've lived in the country or have been a city-dweller all your life, the farm offers you plenty of picture material, with a wealth of light under a blue sky.

Hazel B. Girard, in Popular Photography, gives some timely suggestions for photographers planning to investigate the farm's lens appeal.

Take your choice of subject matter. Who could be more photogenic than the ruddy-faced farmer? Scenics, human interest shots, farm animals, pictures of the dozens of utilitarian farm tasks—they're yours for the asking.

Farm photography does not require a super-fast lens. A reflex camera is well-suited, for composition is easily checked on the groundglass. Panchromatic film, with filters, catches striking cloud effects out beyond the city's dust. You'll need a lens shade, exposure meter and yellow, red or orange filter. Don't shoot under the noonday sun.

Farmers are friendly, courteous and helpful. Reciprocate by shutting gates behind you and not climbing fences. A farmer likes to rest and chat awhile, but remember—his time is his most valuable asset. Photographing livestock takes patience. A few cows lowing in clover will make a better picture than a whole herd. Be careful how you compose the picture, or you may have one cow looking as if she had eight legs. If you want a sheep picture, take some member of the farm household to keep the animals from running away. The best time to photograph hogs is while they're being fed or after they've had a full meal.

A Verse for Today . . .

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit.—Job 27:4.

Daily Quotation

TO EMBRACE the whole creation with love sounds beautiful; but we must begin with the individual, with the nearest.
—J. G. Herder.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. At what new point does Wendell L. Willkie favor the establishment of American military bases to insure the delivery of war supplies to Britain?
2. For the first time in the present war Nazi forces have met an obstacle which was deliberately designed to meet their type of assault. What is this obstacle?
3. How often are shipments of American war material arriving in the Near East?
4. For what purpose has the U. S. Army established a trans-Atlantic air service to Britain?
5. Selective Service officials have ordered deferment from military service for all Americans joining the British forces. How will these men be classified?
6. With the Nazis busily engaged in battling the Russians along a 2,000-mile front, what form of action is being demanded by British newspapers?
7. How does Berlin view the United States Occupation of Iceland?
8. Is the British Government planning heavy air attacks on Berlin in retaliation for the many attacks on London?
9. What is the new status of the U. S. Army Air Corps?
10. Is American oil still being shipped from this country to Japan?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Even the Free List

The first performance of a new play was received by the audience with an enthusiasm that was largely noticeable by its absence. The next day the leading actor got a letter from the manager of the theater.

"Dear Sir," it read, "your performance last night was so bad that several people have already written that their names be instantly removed from the free list."

Appropriate Classfication

They can't stump the experts who make out the classification cards of recently-inducted selectees. As, for instance, there was the young man who told his Fort Dix interviewer he had been running the merry-go-round concession at an amusement resort before called to his year's military training. And the interviewer promptly penned on the man's card under the heading SUGGESTED BRANCH OF SERVICE: Mechanized Cavalry.

Reducing His Size

Marjorie was not permitted to sit in the front seat with the chauffeur, that most desirable place being reserved for her younger brother, who, upon seating himself there, exclaimed in a rather self-satisfied manner, "Only men sit here."

The little girl maintained a brave silence until they had reached their destination. Then, jumping quickly from the car, she turned to the chauffeur and said very quietly, "Will you please lift that little boy down."

"I hope you have a sense of humor!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Settling the Case

Birmingham, Eng.

During his early struggles, Arthur Campbell, noted pianist and composer, was unable, on one occasion, to pay the rent for his room. His kindly landlady did not press for payment.

Intending to make good the amount at the earliest opportunity, the young composer wrote an I. O. U., using a sheet of paper upon which he had already scribbled a few bars of his new work. Enclosing the paper in a book, he gave both to the landlady. After reading a few pages of the book she wrote, "Cancelled in full" across the I. O. U., and slipped it into the book, marking her page.

Years afterwards Arthur Campbell produced his musical masterpiece but was accused of plagiarizing. During the difficult court days the forgotten book came into his hands once more. Inside the cover, faded but legible, lay his I. O. U., with the words "Cancelled in full" and the date, in the landlady's handwriting, and on the back the first few lines of his great work, providing sufficient evidence to clear his name and give the verdict in his favor.

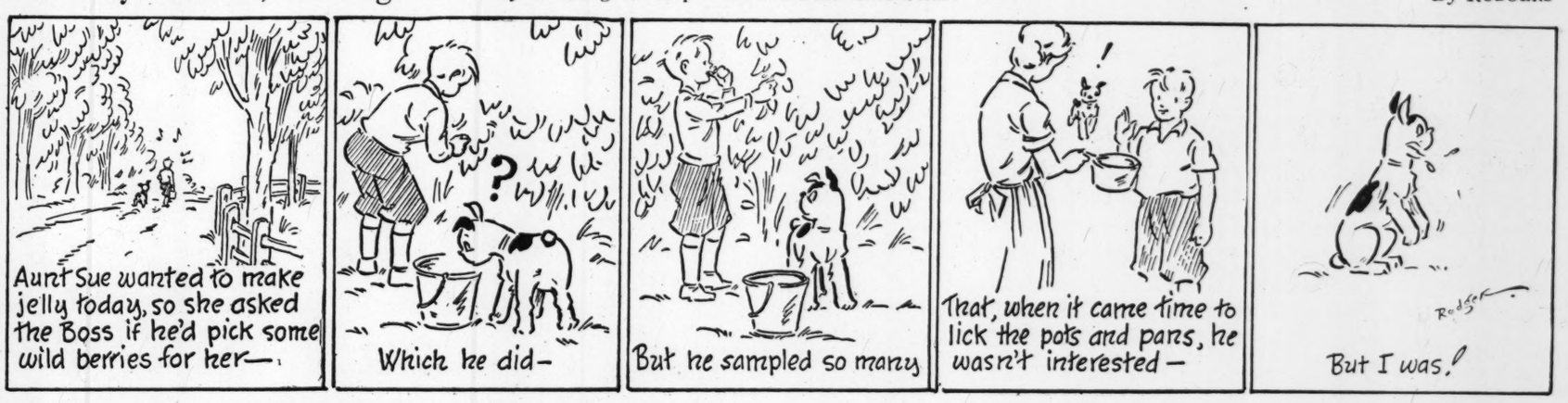
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Praise of Poppy*

By Le Pelley

NEW YORK IS ALL RIGHT.... ... BUT.....
YOU'LL THINK IT'S ALL RIGHT AFTER YOU MEET POPPY!
POPPY... POPPY.... THAT'S ALL I HEAR! WHO IS POPPY, ANYWAY?
POPPY? DON'T YOU LISTEN TO OUR PROGRAM?
RADIO
WHY... SHE'S THE MOST TALENTED LITTLE GIRL ON RADIO!
FOOEY
IN FACT, SHE MUST BE THE MOST TALENTED GIRL IN THE WORLD!
IF THAT'S ALL YOU CAN SAY ABOUT HER, SHE MUST BE AWFUL!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Always Willing to Help Out in a Case Like That!*

By Rodgers


Aunt Sue wanted to make jelly today, so she asked the Boss if he'd pick some wild berries for her—
Which he did—
But he sampled so many
That, when it came time to lick the pots and pans, he wasn't interested—
But I was!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jim Crow Works for the Caws*

By The Hagers

SAID BASIL SPOONBILL, "I SUGGEST WE FIRST GIVE BOSSY HER SCREEN TEST."
DOWN BY THE BARN WE LOOKED AROUND, BUT NO SIGN OF THE COW WE FOUND.
"WHERE'S BOSSY?" I ASKED MAY, THE HEN. "SHE WENT DOWN TO THE CREEK AT TEN,"
SAID MAY. "HER DICTION'S BAD, YOU KNOW. SHE'S TAKING LESSONS FROM JIM CROW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Alternatives

The Taft-Connally debate and the Senate Naval Affairs Committee's questioning of Secretary Knox and Admiral Stark are healthy indications that Congress is going to take a responsible share in foreign relations which may require it to declare war.

We believe President Roosevelt was acting not only within his power but wisely when he ordered American forces to land in Iceland. We have urged the clearing of Nazi pirates from the Atlantic and hope that the President's order for the Navy to "insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States" means that all necessary measures will be used. Yet open hostilities with U-boats and Stukas may result, and it is right that Congress and the country should face that possibility and think through the alternatives.

There is need for candor on the part of the President. And it is important that those who, like Senator Taft, say the Iceland move is "exactly equivalent" to aggressive war, should be asked to say what other course they would follow if charged with ultimate responsibility. There were two main reasons for the decision to make an American base in Iceland: To prevent Nazi occupation, and to facilitate the guarding of supplies going to Britain.

Would those who attack the move risk the alternatives—German sea and air forces holding Iceland?

Would they declare the whole Atlantic a combat zone, withdraw all American planes and ships to the Neutrality Belt or the three-mile limit and let Lend-Lease materials go to the bottom or rust on the docks?

Would they say that America has no interest in preventing Nazi control of the Atlantic and leave the whole job to Britain?

They know that public opinion as reflected in the vote on the Lend-Lease Act is determined to support Britain. They know that the Gallup poll has shown a steadily increasing resolution to risk war rather than the fall of Britain and that only 35 per cent oppose the use of the Navy to insure delivery of supplies. They know the Nation will not reverse the policy of active defense which President Roosevelt has been following. What then do they propose?

It is proper that they should question the steps which are taken by the President and that the country should understand the full meaning of those steps. But let critics of active defense display a real sense of responsibility in this crisis. Let them not merely carp at necessary action. Let them not by more obstructionism weaken or throw askew the arm of national power in an hour when decisive action is required.

Let them present alternatives based on knowledge and backed by courage to take the responsibility for failure. Let them cease exaggerating every fault of Britain as a stumbling block to joint defense or let them say they prefer German-Japanese to British-American control of the seas. Let them be willing to ask the country to think through to ultimate decisions.

A Judge on Gambling

Judge William C. Giles did the people of Massachusetts—and of Suffolk County in particular—a service when he traced the much publicized shooting of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambler, to its origin—"the so-called horse racket."

The "horse racket" to which he referred is the illegal solicitation and acceptance of bets on horse races by "bookies" operating in stores and elsewhere outside State-supervised tracks, where the pari-mutuel system of betting is permitted.

The value of Judge Giles's statement is in dispelling the propaganda of racetrack interests as to the success of the pari-mutuel system since it was legalized in Suffolk County and elsewhere in 1934. This smoke screen, issued whenever a racing referendum is to be held, asserts that money which formerly went into illegal betting by the "bookies" now goes to the legalized pari-mutuel machines at the race tracks, from which a portion is paid to the State for support of the aged.

In tragic contrast to this rosy propaganda picture is the statement of Judge Giles—and the testimony of Preston's own former "bookies" before Preston pleaded guilty to shooting Gaeta—showing that the illegal form of horse-race betting flourishes in Suffolk County, despite legalization of the pari-mutuels, and that its outcome may be terrorism and manslaughter.

"Consistent with . . . Defense"

When President Roosevelt turned back the plant of the North American Aviation Corporation to its owners, he did so with the comment that the factory could now be expected to be operated "in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense." This phrase had appeared in the order of June 9 by which he took possession of the plant and pledged its eventual return.

Meanwhile the United States Senate adopted the President's language in the Ball amendment proposing as a general rule that any plant seized should be returned as soon as he "determines that it will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of defense." By reiterating the expression, Mr. Roosevelt has given force to the precedent.

Looking back on the incident, one is impelled to ask, Just what did the Government do? Did it displace the management? Apparently the Army's procurement officers only stood beside the plant executives. Did it take over any profits of the operations? No indication of this has been given.

So far as is visible, the Army assumed simply the police function which Government owes to citizens at any time of assuring free access to a place of employment. Meanwhile, mediation has resulted in an increase of wages to a minimum of 60 cents an hour with automatic advancement to 75 cents an hour, which brings aircraft work somewhat closer to the scale in the automotive and steel industries.

Now the Office of Production Management is fostering negotiations for a master contract between labor and the aviation managements to cover wages, hours, and working conditions throughout the industry. Such a development has precedents in shipbuilding, coal, and other industries and gives promise of eliminating local disputes over alleged inequalities.

Possibly also if such a master contract is instituted it will remove much of the occasion for talking about a necessity to commandeer manufacturing facilities.

Pétain—Authoritarian

Even those disappointed with the foreign policy of the Vichy regime have tried to avoid condemning Marshal Pétain himself. They have been conscious of the probability that French collaboration with the Nazi "new order" is not the free choice of France, and that even though the Lavals and Darlans may be seeking personal profit through toadying to Hitler, Pétain himself was doing his best for France.

Granting the Marshal this credit, it becomes less and less possible for friends of France and freedom to regard him as anything but an agent of reaction in Europe. For "totalitarian" he substitutes the term "authoritarian." The chief difference between his "revolution" and that of Hitler is that Pétain's would disturb caste lines less, would alter the distribution of power in France by restoring it to church, to property and other "responsible" elements, while denying its exercise by the rank and file of individual citizens. His recommendations to the commission charged with drafting a new Constitution for France frankly ask for revocation of universal suffrage.

While doubtless deploring defeat by the Nazis he and others bade good-by willingly to the French Third Republic.

Some significant disclosures about the Marshal's attitude toward Germany and Britain even as long ago as the war of 1914-18 have recently tended to confirm uneasiness awakened by his very first utterances as leader of Vichy. The memoirs of Poincaré describe Clemenceau as shocked at Pétain's pessimism and anti-British sentiment. To quote Clemenceau:

> Pétain's pessimism is intolerable. Imagine—he said . . . "The Germans will beat us!" Should a general talk like that? . . . He dared to say that if we were beaten we would owe it to the English.

Pétain also appears among those backward military leaders of France who opposed development of the French air force even while Nazi might was sprouting terrible wings.

There can be little question of Pétain's sincerity. That is beside the point. Hitler is probably a sincere Nazi. Marshal Pétain simply does not believe in the democratic way of life. He cannot therefore look forward to British victory with any enthusiasm. In a German Europe France might have a hard time, but it would have more chance of evolving as Marshal Pétain thinks it should.

Our Readers Say—

Post-War Development of Alaska

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Military men say that Germany may own all of Russia in a few weeks. We hope, of course, that they are wrong, but if such should prove to be the case, then German territory would extend to within twenty miles of United States territory in the Aleutian Islands.

Russia has built several military posts near Alaska. Germany could use the Russian outposts as aviation bases for an air blitz against Alaska before we awake from our false dream of isolation. Our supply route to Alaska is very poor. The answer? We should start today, not tomorrow, working day and night to build a highway and a railway to Alaska. Crews could work north and south from Prince Rupert (a rail head) and from Juneau and northward from Vancouver, B. C. Now is the time for Canadian-American negotiations.

Northward lies the course of pioneering after the war, but we need a railroad and a highway, as well as good air transportation, to open up Alaska in time to absorb our energies at the end of the war and revive the vision of our people.

The Federal Government now owns most of the land in Alaska and by giving 99-year leases on land along with desirable controlling conditions for its development, speculation in land and its bad results could be curbed.

Only those fitted for the new life in Alaska should be encouraged to go there, but those who are fitted for the task should be aided in building new cities, roads, in opening the mineral and forest wealth, the transportation facilities, and in all the vast enterprise of a new territory.

We should have by now the wisdom to open up our great northern domain properly and so take up some of the post-war slack in unemployment, regain our vision of a grand future, and make in Alaska a strong military bastion backed by a prosperous northland civilization. Russia opened her north country with engineers and semi-slaves. We should open ours with engineers, wisdom, and the freest pioneers that ever trod earth.

GEORGE T. CARR

Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Crusade Against Communism"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hitler's invasion of Russia gives Britain an unlooked-for opportunity for supremacy on the Western Front. Because England's chance is America's, history will not forgive us if we fail to improve it by sending Britain every plane, gun, and tank we can spare, now, while Hitler is tied up on the eastern front. Even if he should win the battle quickly, it would be precious months before Russia would be a going concern as part of the New Order.

Delivery of the weapons by which England can shatter the German war machine's industrial basis, and end the danger of invasion and a strong Europe united against us, must therefore be guaranteed by the American Navy, without the waste of a day.

Hitler's so-called "crusade against Communism" should not blind us to the fact that Naziism is equally anti-Christian, and at the moment considerably more of a military and economic threat. Any aid we give to Russia, direct and indirect, is given from practical, not ideological, motives, and will not alter our hostility to subversive Communist activity on the home front.

Wellesley, Mass. ELIZABETH L. FORBES

Chinese Industrial Production

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your report of the acceptance by Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., and by Morris L. Cooke, member of the O. P. M., of positions as technical consultants to the American Committee for Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, you point out that Dr. Compton proposes to assign some of the problems of Chinese industrial production to M. I. T. students.

Should other colleges or technical schools be interested, our committee would welcome their collaboration in helping solve some of the problems connected with the development of Chinese industries in small scale units.

DAVID J. LEACOCK

American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Gentle Rescuer

Where Independence Was Born

The Bostonian Society maintains its museum in the Old State House in Boston now. John Hancock's red velvet coat hangs in a glass case, Dorothy Q's fan is near by. All is old, all is placid. You can close your eyes to the automobile traffic down Washington Street outside, and your ears to the rumble of subway trains that run underneath the venerable "Towne House" which has stood at the head of State Street since 1659, though, of course, not always in its present form, and almost imagine you are back in those days when His Excellency the Governor of the Province heard the Honorable Representatives proclaim, "No taxation without representation!"

You can look out the window and see the well-marked spot of the Massacre; you can stand on the balcony where Washington stood, and Lafayette, and old Sam Adams, and his country cousin, John. Or you can poke around the attic and see where some venturous son of Erin has carved "Terry '75" on a stanch old beam. The Old State House is like that, full of history, full of memories.

Several remaining structures have claims, and entirely proper ones, to having housed the burgeoning of freedom in the New World. Faneuil Hall in Boston is called, "the Cradle of Liberty"; Independence Hall, Philadelphia, of course, played its role. But John Adams, who as one of the principal actors in the great drama must have known something of its setting, credits the Old State House with being the "birthplace of the child Independence."

* * *

Many years after he had completed his term as President and had retired to his home in Braintree he sat down and wrote a friend about it:

"The scene is the Council chamber in the old Town House in Boston. The date is the month of February, 1761. . . . That Council chamber was as respectable an apartment as the House of Commons or the House of Lords in Great Britain, in proportion, or that in the State House in Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. In this chamber, around a great fire, were seated five judges, with Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson at their head as Chief Justice, all arrayed in their new, fresh, rich robes of scarlet English broadcloth; in their large cambric bands and immense judicial wigs.

"In this chamber were seated at a long table all the barristers at law of Boston and of the neighboring county of Middlesex, in gowns, bands, and tie wigs. They were not seated on ivory chairs, but their dress was more solemn and more pompous than that of the Roman Senate, when the Gauls broke in upon them. . . .

"One circumstance more: Samuel Quincy and John Adams had been admitted barristers at that term. John was the youngest; he should be painted looking like a short, thick archbishop of Canterbury, seated at the table, with a pen in hand, lost in admiration . . . now and then minuting notes. . . ."

It was a momentous day that Adams chose to report. James Otis, Jr., resigning a lucrative State position, had appeared before the Court to oppose the Writs of Assistance. Pitt, in England, had ordered strict enforcement of the Sugar Act. The royal customs collectors asked the Court for these writs of assistance to aid them in searching for evidence of violation.

* * *

Those "minuting notes" of Adams's are all the fragments we have left of Otis's plea that stirred the Province. . . . "An act against the Constitution is void; an act against national equity is void; and if an act of Parliament should be made, in the very words of this petition, it should be void. . . . Taxation without representation is tyranny!"

There it was, the battle cry of the Tea Party, of Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the Fourth of July.

Adams said: "Otis was a flame of fire. . . .

"Every man of a crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born."

ROBERT R. MULLEN

The Wide Horizon

Two Keys to the Orient

By Randall Gould

Former Far East Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now in the United States

Two superficially unrelated items of news, from Chungking and Tokyo, respectively, are deeply significant of trends toward friendly collaboration with the United States in free China and away from it in Japan.

The Chungking item tells of the approval by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of President Roosevelt's recommendation that Owen Lattimore be appointed special political adviser to the Chinese Government. From Tokyo comes word that forty-two Protestant denominations have accepted "church union" after nearly a year of discussion.

Mr. Lattimore, an expert on China in general and Mongolia in particular, has been serving as director on the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He is recognized as one of the best-informed pro-Chinese Americans anywhere in the world and his willingness to abandon responsible duties in America temporarily stems from his realization of the truth of Dr. T. V. Soong's words in describing the Generalissimo's decision as "a major token of increasing understanding between China and the United States."

The Lattimore appointment and the other events preceding it, as with the constant supply of essential materials to China and various similar forms of aid, are part of a developing American program of help to China in her resistance against aggression.

* * *

Japan's "church union" is merely the latest outcome of a rather steady drift away from Japanese acceptance of foreign, and particularly American, help in shaping the national destinies. What church union of Protestant Christian denominations means is an essentially nationalized church in which the denominations persist in their denominational differentiations only in a relatively minor form. The new united church allows "branches" with separate statements of faith, at least for the time being, but all officials of the new "Church of Christ in Japan" must be Japanese.

The church union movement in Japan developed suddenly last summer as result of an official descent upon the Salvation Army organization in Japan. Arrests of leading Salvationists climaxed long resentment of the Japanese Army against the Salvation Army's use of military uniforms and titles (both employed by women as well as men, a particularly irksome detail for the Nipponese military mind to accept), together with the whole principle of guidance and financial support from abroad. Before the unlucky Salvationists were released there had to be a thorough reorganization insuring Japanese control and virtually excluding foreigners from any participation, as well as changing most of the fundamental usages of the organization. In panic, Japanese leaders in several other Christian organizations rushed to "purify" their groups—in almost all cases without previous warning to their foreign missionary colleagues, most of whom were spending the hot season at Karuizawa or other mountain resorts.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Christians find the Shinto problem one which dominates the whole field of Christianity in Japan, no matter how plausible the explanations that Shinto need not be considered religious.

The fact remains that obeisance before Shinto shrines is compulsory and it is hard to see how any great number of Japanese will preserve in their minds any essential distinction between Shinto as a religious faith and Shinto as a patriotic gesture grafted to a very generalized sort of Christianity—especially as wartime suppression of free speech in Japan has compelled Christians to eschew pacifism and to edit their beliefs rigorously as the only way to keep out of jail.

* * *

Japan seems singularly perplexed at the moment, with the Russo-German war coming close on the heels of Foreign Minister Matsuoka's singularly ill-timed pact with Russia and tending to create a new wave of anti-Communist feeling. It is entirely within the range of the possibilities that Japan might veer back toward a feeling that the United States is a better and more reliable guide than the totalitarian nations, after all. But for the moment a reactionary nationalism continues in the saddle, and this compulsory union of Christian churches in Japan, with total submergence of some of the smaller ones, (to be recognized at all a denomination must have fifty churches or no fewer than 5,000 members), must be regarded as one of its fruits. Japan continues to reject what most of us regard as the more enlightened aspects of the West, while China grows ever closer to them.

Mirror of World Opinion

Punishing Not Opinion but Crime

[Recently there were reproduced on this page portions of an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch criticizing the conviction of certain members of the Communist Party under a State criminal syndicalism statute in Oklahoma. The Daily Oklahoman has replied editorially, and its comment in part is published here so that readers may have both views of the case.]

The conviction of Mrs. Robert Wood under the Oklahoma syndicalism law is severely criticized by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Post-Dispatch writer does not make it clear whether he is condemning the law itself or an alleged public psychology that he calls "Ku Kluxism," which, he implies, has brought pressure on Oklahoma judges and juries.

The Ku Klux theory is absurd. There was no public hysteria and not a great amount of interest. . . .

The editorial chews over the same old sterile straw that has been threshed innumerable times, namely the theory that Mrs. Wood and her colleagues were convicted merely for their "belief" in communism. . . .

That is definitely untrue. So far as this newspaper can ascertain, no State has any such law or any such type of prosecution.

In the case of Gitlow vs. New York, 268 U. S., the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the right and propriety of lower courts to convict defendants of circulating and promoting the doctrines of criminal syndicalism. The much stressed "overt act" which is a stumbling block to commentators who unwittingly or purposely deceive their hearers, does not necessarily consist in murder or dynamiting or other physical act of violence. It may just as pertinently consist in the advocacy of crime, physical violence, arson, destruction of property, sabotage and other related means of attaining political or industrial revolution, or for profit, and any one who knowingly circulates or displays the writings of those who advocate such means. The "overt act" may also consist in organizing or becoming associated with any society that advocates such means of revolution, as pointed out in Whitney vs. California, 274 U. S., page 352.

Communists and their deliberate or unwitting defenders lay all stress on the "political" aspect. The Gitlow and Whitney decisions clearly separate the political from the criminal aspects, and prosecutions under such laws as that of Oklahoma are predicated wholly upon the element of crime. . . .

If the Post-Dispatch commentator will follow members of the Communist Party about their activities, he will find them urging ignorant and credulous persons to engage in violent revolution, as described. Their literature abounds in description of techniques which are the most obvious violations of law, and in incitation to use such techniques.

People in Oklahoma can read, think and talk just as freely as those of Missouri or any other State. The Oklahoma law, whose essential features are made the supreme law of the land by the Supreme Court of the United States, potentially if not actually, is a law against crime, not against a political belief. Mrs. Wood and her colleagues were given a fair trial by jury and there was nothing savoring of unfairness or miscarriage of justice.—*Daily Oklahoman.*

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